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Office DEPOT

2002 Annual Report

Office DEPOT.

COMPANY PROFILE

No one sells more office products to more customers in more countries than Office Depot. The Company operates under the Office Depot®, Viking Office Products®, Viking Direct® and 4Sure.com® brand names. At year-end there were 1,038 Office Depot stores operating as wholly owned, or under licensed and joint venture agreements in 11 countries, including 867 in the United States and Canada. Office Depot's North American business-to-business delivery network is supported by 24 delivery centers, more than 60 local sales offices and 13 regional call centers. Internationally, the Company sells products and services in 20 countries outside of the United States and Canada supported by 20 distribution centers and 18 call centers. It operates an award-winning U.S. Office Depot brand web site at www.officedepot.com and maintains 33 other web sites in the U.S., Canada, Europe and Japan, and with our joint venture partners in Mexico and in Israel.

Office Depot reports financial results for three operating segments: the North American Retail Division, incorporating results for all of its retail operations in the U.S. and Canada; the Business Services Group Division, reflecting results from all of the Company's North American delivery channels including catalog, e-commerce and contract sales; and its International Division, incorporating operating results from the Company's wholly owned international mail order, e-commerce, retail and contract sales operations outside of North America. Office Depot's common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol ODP and is included in the S&P 500 Index.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

(In millions, except per share data)

	2002	2001	2000
Sales	\$11,356.6	\$11,082.1	\$11,495.5
Operating Profit	499.7	353.4	107.0
Net Earnings	310.7	201.0	49.3
Diluted Earnings per Share	0.98	0.66	0.16
Working Capital	\$ 1,217.7	\$ 721.9	\$ 790.8
Total Assets	4,765.8	4,331.6	4,196.3
Common Stockholders' Equity	2,297.1	1,848.4	1,601.3

Note: Certain amounts in prior year financial statements have been reclassified to conform to current year presentation.

*Employees of Office Depot pictured on cover, clockwise from top left:
Katherine Maas, Francisco Nunez, Keren Campbell, Ramona Nieuwenhuisen, Syd Guevarra*

WHEN YOU COME RIGHT DOWN TO IT, THE OFFICE PRODUCTS INDUSTRY IS ALL ABOUT PEOPLE.

Yes, it's about office supplies and furniture, photocopying and shipping, computers, PDAs and office machines. It's about printer cartridges, paper clips and pushpins.

But the decision to buy every one of those items, no matter how small or large, is made by an individual. Whether it's a self-employed entrepreneur shopping online at 3 a.m., a purchasing agent dealing with a trusted sales representative or an administrative assistant hurriedly stopping by a store at lunchtime, every single transaction begins with a real person.

By the same token, every transaction involves at least one—and often numerous—members of the Office Depot family.



"Diversity and innovation make Office Depot a world class place to work."

—Allan Afrow
Senior Corporate Attorney
Pictured left

"Office Depot uses technology to enhance its development."

—Frank Litrento
Pre-Development Manager
Pictured right

Also pictured:
—Miriam Harvey
Project Design Assistant
Construction and Design Department

From the copy center manager or cashier in the retail stores, to the call center representative taking a telephone order, to the warehouse employee filling orders and the driver delivering the products, every Office Depot employee shares a common goal. On any given day, each of us strives to ensure that every single customer experiences the full promise of the Office Depot brand: **What you need. What you need to know.**

OUR PEOPLE OUR BRAND



"I like the Company's dedication to the employees. The individual can take advantage of many benefits and possibilities."

"I feel free to do my job and go where I'm needed."

"I feel lucky to work with my managers and the other leads and managers throughout the Company."

—Frank Martinez
Quality Assurance
Weston CSC

These accomplishments are natural outcomes of Office Depot's annual employee communication and engagement process.

Our goals are clear:

- To be one of the best companies in the world for which to work.
- To be the destination of choice for customers of all sizes through multiple brands and channels.
- To earn superior investment returns.

Today, Office Depot is achieving its goal of becoming the most compelling place to work, shop and invest because its people are the best in the industry—exceptionally loyal and dedicated to fulfilling the promise of its brand.



"Office Depot has always embraced the leading edge in technology."

—Geoffrey Booher
Senior Network Administrator



To Our Shareholders:

Every journey must have a beginning, but never an end.

A year ago at this time, Office Depot clearly stood at the beginning of its journey to greatness. We clarified our fundamental corporate values and affirmed our commitment to making Office Depot a compelling place to work, shop and invest. Clear goals were identified, and in spite of a difficult economic environment, we generated outstanding overall results.

In fact, 2002 was a year of enormous achievement at Office Depot. We relentlessly pursued our objective of profitably growing our business, with a keen eye on driving shareholder value across all of our business segments. We focused on providing fanatical customer service, while managing costs and investing a disproportionate amount of our capital to grow in Europe—our fastest growing, most profitable business segment. We reaped the rewards of a relentless focus on continuous improvement and achieved a 48% increase in earnings per share, following a strong performance in 2001.

Our operating performance resulted in a 24% increase in our return on net assets (RONA), reaching 10.5% in 2002 versus 8.5% in 2001. Our strong balance sheet and free cash flow provide security and flexibility for future growth. Our cash position reached almost \$900 million at the end of the year, despite the redemption during the third quarter of over \$240 million in long-term debt (LYONs®).

Consistent execution in our North American retail stores resulted in a strong operating performance in 2002 despite negative comparable sales. Our results were driven by solid gross margin gains throughout the year from tight inventory management, increased global sourcing and private label initiatives, as well as continued product mix shifts away from lower margin technology products. The vast majority of our customer satisfaction and service indices rose to all time high levels. Employee retention increased dramatically, as we focused on earning the trust and loyalty of our people. These improvements, coupled with tight cost controls and numerous other operational changes, have positioned us to significantly benefit when the current economic climate improves, as it will.

One of the key operating highlights of 2002 was the significant profit improvement in our North American Business Services Group. Our BSG warehouse operations achieved the highest service levels in Office Depot's history, and at the same time significantly reduced operating and selling costs. In addition, given our steady sales growth and sustainable improvement in gross margins, this business reported a 25% increase in segment operating profit to a record 9% of sales for the full year, compared to 8% in 2001.

This year was also marked with success in our International business. In 2002, we successfully opened direct mail operations in three new countries (Switzerland, Spain and Portugal), supported growth in four new contract businesses, while adding two new sales forces in Italy and Germany. We added a net of seven new stores in France, made several changes to our Japanese operations and launched nine new European web sites for our Office Depot contract and Viking Direct sales channels. We accomplished all of this with only a small reduction

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"I was retired and when I decided to go back to work, Office Depot is where I wanted to be."

"The people are wonderful from management right on down the line."

—Barbara Jonson
TLC Team Call Center



"The direction under Bruce Nelson has rallied the employees. It is clear the Company cares for them."

—Daniele Addis
Senior Manager
Property Accounting



Executive Leadership Team from left to right:

Charles Brown, David Fannin, Monica Luechtefeld, Jerry Colley, Jay Crosson, Rolf van Kaldekerken, Bruce Nelson, Rick Lepley, Robert Keller, Patricia Morrison, Jocelyn Carter-Miller, David D'Arezzo

in our segment operating profit. This business now accounts for over 14% of consolidated worldwide revenues, and represents 21% of consolidated segment operating profit. Our International business has enormous growth potential across all brands and channels, and we plan to continue to allocate a disproportionate share of our capital to accelerate our growth potential outside of North America, especially in Europe.

Throughout 2002, we consistently delivered on our promises. As our journey continues, we are making further progress toward our goal of becoming the destination of choice for office products and solutions for all segments of the market. We see opportunities to grow our business across

all of our channels worldwide. We plan to leverage our market leadership position in order to capture increased market share and build consumer preference with our superior combination of value, convenience, assortment, information and experience. We will continue to integrate and align a wide range of activities in order to offer our customers the "right" office solutions to meet their needs.

We will gauge our success by our ability to gain and defend leadership in individual markets, to manage our markets across our full range of integrated channels, to tailor offerings to distinct customer segments, to compete in specific product categories and to align the organization with clear mandates.

None of our accomplishments would have been possible, nor would our goals for the future be within reach, without the tireless efforts of the more than 43,000 members of our Office Depot family, the dedication of our management team and the confidence of our shareholders. Thank you all for your contributions. I can assure you that, while so far on our journey we have accomplished much, it is far from over, and all of us are more committed than ever to making Office Depot the most compelling place to work, shop and invest.

Bruce Nelson
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
March 2003

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"I enjoy working at Office Depot because of its culture. The attitude is similar to mine. There's always a pleasant atmosphere."
—Malika Akkabouz
Exclusive Team Viking Accounts



"I started as a temp 11 years ago and have had the opportunity to move up in the Company."
"I love having the opportunity to be learning all the time."
"I like supporting management's vision of fanatical customer service."
—Tiffeny Duncan
Administrative Assistant

RETAIL

FULFILLING THE PROMISE



▲ *"My wife and I both work for the Company. Office Depot is family."*

"Office Depot has afforded a great opportunity to me and my family."

"The Company and senior management really appreciate your efforts."

— Ron Alonso
Store Manager

► *"I'm always learning about new technology. I learn from my coworkers and my customers too."*

"I like working with people."

— Stephen Farquharson
Business Machine Specialist

► *"Office Depot is a growing company. There is room for me to have a lifelong career."*

"I'm learning something new every day."

"It's not just selling things; it's about building relationships."

— Jennifer Morgan
Operations Manager
Pictured far right

While the retailing environment was challenging in 2002, Office Depot seized the opportunity to build on its existing strengths and capitalize on opportunities to become an even more compelling place to shop.

As 2002 began, Office Depot introduced its new brand commitment, **What you need.**

What you need to know. Grounded in one of the Company's core values, Fanatical Customer Service, the brand sets the stage for all retail store visitors to find not only the office solutions they are looking for, but access to a wide range of product information and guidance necessary to ensure an enjoyable and fulfilling experience.

Office Depot's ability to fulfill its brand promise is dependent on a number of key strategies.

The Company intensified its efforts to ensure that store personnel are friendly, knowledgeable and caring individuals equipped with the information and support they need to help them succeed. Utilizing traditional person-to-person training methods as well as the many advantages offered by technology, Office Depot successfully placed a wide array of essential tools in the hands of its front-line representatives.

At the same time, sophisticated planning methods to guarantee the most efficient and cost-effective scheduling of personnel were employed. The systems enable careful consideration of customer preferences and shopping patterns to ensure that stores are staffed appropriately.

Another important strategy might be described as thinking outside the box—both literally and figuratively. Office Depot introduced innovative product assortments designed to serve customers with limited time to shop. Taking convenience a step further, the Company announced a partnership resulting in the placement of an Office Depot branded "store within a store" inside other retail formats in the northeastern United States, and plans are underway to expand on this novel concept. Furthermore, the Company continued to build the depth and breadth of its private label brands as another way to offer high-quality products at affordable prices to its retail customers.



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"I am excited to be a part of a progressive organization that recognizes the value of diversity, utilizes cutting edge technology, and makes significant contributions to its community."

— Meg Fitzgerald
Senior Manager Strategic Projects
Accounts Payable



"I have been promoted from a driver to a lead. My next step is manager. I want to keep growing."

"There is great camaraderie at Office Depot. We are one big family. The diversity is great, we have people from so many different backgrounds."

— Eric Anthony Jones
Lead DSR



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"Dedication means a career at Office Depot. There is diversity and an opportunity to advance."

"The strategy has changed for the better since Bruce Nelson has become CEO."

—Raquel S. Fernandez/Office Lead
Reconciliation Dept. Weston CSC



"Office Depot creates an environment where people work together and respect each other. That makes it easy to focus on our customers."

—Rich Lettman
Director of Credit

BUSINESS SERVICES GROUP

THE FACES OF SUCCESS

► *"In my eight years at Office Depot I know that every team that I have had the opportunity to manage is better prepared to face future challenges."*

—Chuck Tarpe
Senior Manager
Telecommunications, NA
Pictured far right

► *"Office Depot provides the industry-leading technology, solutions and training that enable me to offer uncompromising value to our growing contract customer base!"*

—Rick Kapp
Regional Sales
Manager BSG

The most frequently encountered faces of Office Depot's Business Services Group (BSG) belong to its friendly and knowledgeable sales force, helpful and efficient phone representatives, courteous and service-oriented warehouse and delivery personnel, supported by its better-than-ever catalogs and award-winning web sites. The ultimate success of those sales channels, however, lies with the dedicated men and women behind the scenes who ensure that Office Depot's commitment to its core value of Excellence in Execution is supported on a daily basis.

Combining technological advances with old-fashioned hard work and a desire to do the best job possible, BSG recorded an impressive series of accomplishments. North American fill rates were at an all-time high, inventory turns rose to record levels and warehouse costs continued to decline significantly. The North American BSG segment achieved record returns, with sales of \$3.9 billion and operating margins of over 9%. Customer service indices rose across the board, including such critically important measures as order quality index and on-time delivery.

In the highly competitive world of e-commerce, no one sells more office products over the Internet than Office Depot. While domestic e-commerce sales grew by 26%, sales on a global business basis rose to \$2.1 billion in 2002, more than double the level experienced just two years earlier. Contributing significantly to this positive performance were Office Depot's flagship www.officedepot.com site and its technology-focused 4Sure.com business unit.

One of the highest-visibility accomplishments of the year under the e-commerce banner was the formation of a partnership with Amazon.com. Announced in September, this alliance resulted in the launch of an Office Depot store on the Amazon.com web site. Featuring more than 50,000 items, the venture represents the largest selection of Office Depot products to be found anywhere on the web. Another web offering we developed in 2002 that gained immediate popularity was Web Cafe™, a series of online seminars featuring nationally known experts discussing topics of vital interest to small business owners and entrepreneurs.

The Company anticipates further growth in market share and profits in its Business Services Group in the year ahead as, at all levels of the organization, Office Depot continues to work smarter and serve customers more effectively across all its channels.



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"Office Depot is a great place to work because it focuses on taking care of its employees."

"The changes Office Depot has made in the seven years I have been here are very exciting."

—Brian Klein
Assistant Manager



"Bruce Nelson is really listening. He has made a point of letting the employees know he cares about them."

"The compassion of management makes the work environment stress free."

—Christine Kerman
Senior Bid Production Coordinator



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"The changes at Office Depot have changed me for the better. The management is always there for us. It's all about customer service. My clients can see me smile over the phone."
—Colleen Kelly
 Call Center



"Office Depot has recognized my abilities and has rewarded me with promotions, salary increases and continuing growth."
—Laura Alonso
 Senior Graphic Artist

INTERNATIONAL

GLOBAL VIEW LOCAL FOCUS



"I really feel that Office Depot appreciates its employees and you are being treated with respect, regardless of your position. You cannot refer to this at a lot of other companies."

—Hermi Sahuleka
Customer Relations
the Netherlands

"This company gives me the opportunity to create and implement new ideas. People here respect each other and talk about opportunities instead of problems. The management gives you the freedom and support to try new ideas."

—Stijn Daems
Warehouse Manager
Puurs, Belgium

"We often receive very positive feedback from our customers; we impress them and perform above their expectations."

—Philippine van der Putten
Major Accounts Director
Pictured far right

"Office Depot is a company with a clear vision and goals, in which the well being of the employees is very important. The values are not just printed on paper, they are being lived."

—Arno Wiedefeld
Regional Sales Manager
German Contract
Division
Pictured far right

More office products are sold outside the U.S. than inside the U.S., and Office Depot expects that, over time, its business will reflect this global marketplace. That's why, over the past few years, the Company has made substantial investments in infrastructure to grow and expand its leadership position in the industry, particularly in Europe.

Office Depot invested significantly in new countries and new channels in 2002. In Europe, in addition to supporting new contract business growth in France, Ireland, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, it launched new European Business Services Division operations in Italy and Germany. In both new contract countries, Office Depot

has been able to leverage its strong brand recognition and operational infrastructure to offer medium- to large-sized businesses a fresh alternative for their office products and business solutions. During the year the Company was also successful in launching corporate business-to-business web sites in the Netherlands, Ireland and France for its contract customers.

In 2002, new market growth was initiated with the launch of the Company's Viking Direct catalog/direct mail operations in Switzerland, Spain and Portugal. The Company also launched new Viking Office Products web sites in existing mail order markets including Ireland, Belgium, Switzerland and Luxembourg. The Company's Viking Direct brand continues to play a key role in Office Depot's international growth strategy by virtue of its superior database marketing capabilities and legendary customer service. Over the past several years, the Company's experienced European management team capitalized on Viking's strong foundation to leverage growth opportunities in retail, contract and e-commerce.

In Japan, Office Depot instituted a number of changes in its business model designed to make the Company more efficient and sales-driven in this high-risk, high-return market. The Company expanded into Central America with new retail stores in Guatemala and Costa Rica through its joint venture licensing agreement with Grupo Gigante, one of the largest retailers in Mexico. Office Depot also moved to strengthen long-term growth in shareholder value by selling its Australian operations.

Overall, the operating performance of this business met expectations for the year despite the more than \$50 million of EBIT incurred to fund growth initiatives. Results from the Company's European business in particular continue to outperform the balance of its other businesses, reinforcing the wisdom of the Company's global perspective.



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"Office Depot is a dynamic company, distinguishing itself from other companies through the personal approach towards the customers and caring for equality between the management and the employees. We have great teams working in Venlo!"

—Ellen Tossierams
Credit and Collections
the Netherlands



"I worked for and with companies which had the values 'on the walls.' At Office Depot I am blessed to work with people who have the values within their hearts. People do make the difference!"

—Hans Reuser
Senior Training Manager
Benelux, Germany, Austria
and Switzerland



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"Office Depot is a growth oriented company and there are new challenges constantly, new perspectives arise often and therefore it never gets boring."

—Sabine Zwinscher
Vice President Marketing
Europe



"Because of the growth within Europe, several nice opportunities came up, like supporting the start-up in Austria and Spain. These are great experiences!"

—Achim Freitag
Customer Relations Manager
German Business Services
the Netherlands

OUR WORLD

VALUES: A FOUNDATION FOR GROWTH

While Office Depot's core values of Fanatical Customer Service and Excellence in Execution contribute quantifiably to the bottom line, the Company's third core value—Respect for the Individual—is equally important to its overall results. Its key tenets include valuing diversity across the Company; listening, understanding and being responsive; and treating every employee, customer and supplier with honesty, dignity and respect. Earn employees' loyalty and commitment, and they will earn customers' loyalty, which will translate into superior returns.

These core values are reflected in numerous ways, both small and large.

After naming its first vice president of diversity in early 2002, the Company inaugurated a diversity training process that reached over 95% of its North American employees during the year. The training was designed to give employees a basis of understanding and a common language from which to enter a dialog around the often complex issues of diversity. After completing the program, individual employees viewed diversity in new ways—seeing it as an opportunity to consider new points of view, attract and retain the best and brightest talent in the marketplace and attract new customers.

Through its philanthropic programs, Office Depot touched the lives of hundreds of thousands of men, women and children around the world. Its financial and in-kind contributions helped to put food on the table for hungry families, prepare youngsters for the school year with new backpacks and school supplies, provide new toys

for needy children at the holidays, encourage budding entrepreneurs through classroom learning, and support researchers striving to find cures for cancer, diabetes and other life-threatening illnesses.

Office Depot's philanthropic partnerships with nonprofit organizations resulted in the success of a number of important programs during 2002. Those partnerships and programs included City of Hope National Medical Center and Beckman Research Institute, the world-renowned comprehensive cancer center in California.



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"I realized what other corporations were lacking when I started at Office Depot."
"By fund raising for the City of Hope, we are giving children the opportunity to live healthy lives."
"Lots of people doing little things adds up to a huge accomplishment."
 —Gaydée Vallejo
 Global Learning Coordinator



"Our business entails paper, pencil and paper clips, but it's really about people."
"I lost both parents to cancer. My involvement with City of Hope has allowed me to heal my personal grief in the service of others."
 —Chuck Loomis
 Vendor Incentive Coordinator

Office Depot helped raise millions of dollars for cancer research through a fund-raising campaign, which touched the hearts of Office Depot employees everywhere. The Company expanded its partnership with Junior Achievement, which was able to introduce its programs to approximately 100,000 teachers through participation in Office Depot



Back-to-School programs. Office Depot also is proud to sponsor the Junior Achievement National Business Hall of Fame Student/Business Leader Forum and to award scholarships to make it possible for a number of deserving students to participate in this valuable event.



In addition, Office Depot assisted the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve Toys for Tots Program, which benefited from sales of a special commemorative stuffed bear during the holiday season. The Company's partnerships with America's

Second Harvest and the Canadian Association of Food Banks resulted in thousands of new contributions in support of the fight against hunger, while Office Depot's relationship with Gifts In Kind International helped to place office supplies and equipment worth millions of dollars into the hands of well-deserving organizations.

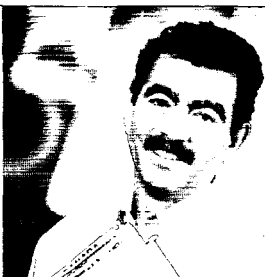
On a local level, demonstrating the Company's dedication to serving the communities in which its employees live and work—stores, warehouses, call centers and other locations reached out to address community issues and partner with a wide range of nonprofit organizations. Everywhere that Office Depot is found, its impact is felt. From a

Children's safety presentation at a store halfway across the United States or Canada, to countless fund-raising walks and runs and similar charitable events for dozens of worthy causes, employees at every level of the Company unselfishly give of their time and energy—exemplifying Office Depot's commitment to Caring and Making a Difference.

Office Depot also extends its belief in respect for humankind to the environment—continuing to be a leader in the inclusion of recycled content products in its merchandise lines and encouraging recycling efforts throughout the Company. Office Depot strongly supports each of the goals that are represented by the recycling symbol's three arrows: effective collection, the manufacture of products from recovered materials and the purchase of products made from recycled content. Office Depot believes recycling is good for our communities, good for our environment and good for our world.



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"I organized 20 fellow employees to join me in a 5k run for charity. We were motivated to get in shape and benefit the Leukemia & Lymphoma Society along with about 6,000 others at the Office Depot Center."
—Raul Soto
Senior Graphic Artist



"My husband and I both work for Office Depot. Together, we have a lot invested in this company and feel very grateful for the opportunities that we have had thus far."
—Lisa Miller
Supervisor Insert Production

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

(In thousands, except per share amounts and statistical data)

	2002	2001 ⁽¹⁾	2000 ⁽¹⁾⁽⁵⁾	1999 ⁽¹⁾	1998 ⁽¹⁾
STATEMENTS OF EARNINGS DATA⁽²⁾:					
Sales	\$11,356,633	\$11,082,112	\$11,495,493	\$10,197,373	\$8,934,227
Cost of goods sold and occupancy costs	8,022,663	7,940,067	8,435,928	7,405,870	6,448,046
Gross profit	3,333,970	3,142,045	3,059,565	2,791,503	2,486,181
Store and warehouse operating and selling expenses	2,331,384	2,322,577	2,388,108	1,999,791	1,664,100
General and administrative expenses	486,279	445,538	447,693	322,172	284,239
Facility closure costs	6,744	8,436	110,038	40,425	—
Other operating expenses	9,855	12,125	6,733	16,524	136,279
Operating profit	499,708	353,369	106,993	412,591	401,563
Interest income	18,509	12,980	11,345	30,043	25,309
Interest expense	(46,195)	(43,339)	(32,683)	(24,852)	(21,202)
Miscellaneous income (expense), net	7,183	(9,057)	4,632	(3,514)	(18,985)
Earnings from continuing operations before income taxes	479,205	313,953	90,287	414,268	386,685
Income taxes	167,722	112,296	41,972	155,875	155,531
Earnings from continuing operations	311,483	201,657	48,315	258,393	231,154
Discontinued operations	(775)	(614)	1,017	(755)	2,042
Net earnings	\$ 310,708	\$ 201,043	\$ 49,332	\$ 257,638	\$ 233,196
Earnings per share from continuing operations ⁽³⁾ :					
Basic	\$ 1.02	\$ 0.68	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.72	\$ 0.63
Diluted	0.98	0.66	0.16	0.69	0.60
Net earnings per share ⁽³⁾ :					
Basic	\$ 1.01	\$ 0.67	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.71	\$ 0.64
Diluted	0.98	0.66	0.16	0.69	0.61
STATISTICAL DATA:					
Facilities open at end of period:					
United States and Canada:					
Office supply stores	867	859	888	825	702
Customer service centers	24	24	25	30	30
Call centers	13	13	7	7	8
International ⁽⁴⁾ :					
Office supply stores	171	143	132	118	87
Customer service centers	20	20	17	17	16
Call centers	20	15	14	14	13
BALANCE SHEET DATA:					
Working capital	\$ 1,217,706	\$ 721,867	\$ 790,752	\$ 687,007	\$1,293,370
Total assets	4,765,812	4,331,643	4,196,334	4,276,183	4,025,283
Long-term debt, excluding current maturities	411,970	317,552	598,499	321,099	470,711
Common stockholders' equity	2,297,112	1,848,438	1,601,251	1,907,720	2,028,879

(1) As applicable, amounts have been adjusted to reflect the Australian business as discontinued operations.

(2) Certain amounts in prior year financial statements have been reclassified to conform to current year presentation.

(3) Earnings per share amounts previously reported for 1998 have been restated to reflect the three-for-two stock split declared on February 24, 1999.

(4) Includes facilities in our International Division that are wholly owned or leased, as well as those that we operate through licensing and joint venture agreements.

(5) Includes 53 weeks in accordance with our 52-53 week reporting convention.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

GENERAL

Office Depot, Inc., together with our subsidiaries, ("Office Depot" or the "Company") is a global supplier of office products and services. We sell to consumers and businesses of all sizes through our three business segments: North American Retail Division, Business Services Group, and International Division. These segments include multiple sales channels consisting of office supply stores, a contract sales force, Internet sites, and catalog and call centers, all supported by our warehousing and delivery operations. Each of these segments is described in more detail below. We operate on a 52- or 53-week fiscal year ending on the last Saturday in December. Our results for the fiscal year 2000 contained 53 weeks; all other years in the discussion below contained 52 weeks.

During 2002, we announced the planned sale of our business in Australia and completed that sale in early 2003 with no significant impact on earnings. We have accounted for the disposition of this business as a discontinued operation and all prior periods have been restated.

This Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations ("MD&A") is intended to provide information to assist you in better understanding our business. We recommend that you read this MD&A in conjunction with our Consolidated Financial Statements and the Notes to those statements. This MD&A contains significant amounts of forward-looking information, and is qualified by our Cautionary Statements regarding forward-looking information. You will find Cautionary Statements throughout this MD&A; however, most of them can be found in a separate section immediately following this MD&A. Without limitation, wherever in this Annual Report we use the words "believe," "estimate," "plan," "expect," "intend," "anticipate," "continue," "project," "should," and similar expressions, we are identifying forward-looking statements, and our Cautionary Statements apply to these terms and expressions and the text in which such terms and expressions are used.

NORTH AMERICAN RETAIL DIVISION

Our North American Retail Division sells office supplies, technology and related products, office furniture, copy and print services and other business-related services through our chain of high-volume office supply stores in the United States and Canada. We opened our first office supply store in Florida in October 1986. Since then, we have concentrated on expanding our store base and increasing our sales in markets with high concentrations of small- and medium-sized businesses. At the end of 2002, our North American Retail Division operated 867 office supply stores in 44 states, the District of Columbia and Canada. Our largest concentration of stores is in California, Texas and Florida, but we have broad representation across North America. Store activity for the last three years has been as follows:

	Open at Beginning of Period	Opened	Closed	Open at End of Period	Relocated
2000	825	70	7	888	4
2001	888	44	73	859	5
2002	859	21	13	867	8

As a result of a comprehensive review of our business late in 2000, we closed 70 under-performing store locations in the first quarter of 2001. Thirteen stores were closed during 2002, some at the end of their lease term and others because they were not meeting our investment requirements. However, we continued growing our business by opening a total of 65 new stores during 2001 and 2002.

We have also modified our expansion approach to meet the needs of new markets. We have tailored store size to match anticipated traffic and customer needs, we have opened satellite operations in high-density locations and tested Office Depot products within other retail outlets. We expect to continue this approach to retail store expansion, with an emphasis on market density in order to leverage advertising dollars and cross-channel opportunities to create a seamless customer experience across all channels. In 2003, we plan to add approximately 40 new retail stores, with almost half of these additions expected to be 13,000 square feet or less.

The North American retail stores operate under the direction of Jerry Colley, President, North American Stores. Mr. Colley has been with our Company approximately two years. During this time, retail customer service metrics have increased, customer complaints decreased and operating costs have been well controlled. Mr. Colley reports directly to our Chairman and CEO, Bruce Nelson.

BUSINESS SERVICES GROUP ("BSG")

We have provided office supply products and services to large- and medium-size businesses through our catalog and contract sales operations for almost ten years. In 1998, we expanded our catalog business through our merger with Viking Office Products ("Viking"). Today, BSG sells branded and private label products and services by means of our dedicated sales force, through catalogs and call centers, and electronically through our Internet sites.

Customer Service Centers ("CSCs") are warehouse and delivery facilities, some of which also house sales offices, call centers and administrative offices. Our CSCs perform warehousing and delivery services on behalf of all segments of our business. At the end of 2002, we operated 24 CSCs in the United States, consisting of 14 Office Depot facilities, four Viking facilities and six combined facilities. During 2003, we anticipate combining additional Viking and Office Depot facilities and moving all warehouses to a common systems platform. Over the past three years, we have implemented advanced technologies to assist with reordering, stocking, the pick-and-pack process, and delivery operations. As a result, warehouse costs have been declining in recent years.

In 1995 we introduced on-line ordering for our large business customers, followed in 1998, by our Office Depot public web site (www.officedepot.com) and Viking public web site (www.vikingop.com), which offered our small- and mid-sized customers the convenience of shopping with us on-line. We expanded our offerings when we acquired 4Sure.com, adding web sites (www.computers4sure.com and www.solutions4sure.com) aimed at technology purchasers. We have integrated 4Sure.com into other Office Depot offerings and have added

a new web site (www.techdepot.com) for technology purchases. We believe our Internet business will provide significant future growth opportunities for our BSG segment and our business as a whole based on the growth rates we have experienced over the last three years.

Robert Keller, President, Business Services Group, leads our BSG organization. Mr. Keller has been with our Company for five years in various executive capacities. Under Mr. Keller's direction, selling and warehouse expenses have declined, and order fill rates, delivery operations and customer service indices have improved. Mr. Keller reports directly to our Chairman and CEO, Bruce Nelson.

INTERNATIONAL DIVISION

Our International Division sells office products and services in 20 countries outside the United States and Canada through Office Depot retail stores, Office Depot® brand and Viking Direct® brand direct mail catalogs and Internet sites, and an Office Depot contract sales force. We have grown this business through licensing and joint venture agreements, and most particularly the 1998 merger with Viking. The growth in more recent years has come from startup operations, primarily in Europe.

The international catalog business was launched in 1990 under the Viking Direct® brand with the establishment of operations in the United Kingdom. With the expansion into three additional countries during 2002, we now have catalog offerings in 14 countries outside of North America.

In March 1999, we introduced our first international public web site (www.viking-direct.co.uk) for individuals and businesses in the United Kingdom. Today we operate 23 separate international web sites. Our international e-commerce business increased 66% during 2002 and additional growth is expected in future years.

We launched our Office Depot contract business in the United Kingdom in 2000; and in 2001, we began service in three new countries—Ireland, the Netherlands and France. During 2002, we expanded to Italy and made startup investments in Germany, in advance of our launch in early 2003. This channel targets medium- to large-sized businesses and offers personalized service through a dedicated sales force, individualized pricing and overnight fulfillment, using our existing European logistics infrastructure.

At the end of 2002, our International Division sold office products and services through either wholly owned operations, or through joint ventures or licensing agreements, in Austria, Belgium, Costa Rica, France, Germany, Guatemala, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand and the United Kingdom. Nine of these countries served retail customers through a total of 171 office supply stores, of which 50 stores were wholly owned. This compares to 143 stores in seven countries at the end of 2001, 39 of which were wholly owned. International Division store

and CSC operations, including facilities operated through licensing and joint venture agreements, for the last three years are detailed below.

	Office Supply Stores			
	Open at Beginning of Period	Opened	Closed	Open at End of Period
2000	118	19	5	132
2001	132	15	4	143
2002	143	32	4	171

	Customer Service Centers ⁽¹⁾			
	Open at Beginning of Period	Opened	Closed	Open at End of Period
2000	17	—	—	17
2001	17	4	1	20
2002	20	3	3	20

(1) The number of Customer Service Centers has been reduced to reflect Australia as a discontinued operation.

In 2003, we plan to expand our International Division's retail presence by opening five to 10 new retail stores in France and Japan, and six new retail stores in Spain.

All of our European businesses are under the leadership of Rolf van Kaldekerken, President, European Operations. Mr. van Kaldekerken reports directly to our Chairman and CEO, Bruce Nelson. Richard Lepley, President, Office Depot Japan leads our Japanese business and also reports directly to our Chairman and CEO.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Over the last three years, our overall operations have improved and we have expanded internationally; but we have been adversely affected by a generally weak domestic economy, with related slowdowns in new business formations and reductions in the number of employees by our large contract customers. During this period, we have increased gross margins, operating profit, and net earnings. Diluted earnings per share increased to \$0.98 in 2002 from \$0.66 in 2001 and \$0.16 in 2000.

These changes reflect shifts in our product mix away from certain lower margin technology products, the benefit of warehouse operating efficiencies, expansion in Europe, and in 2002, a strengthening of European currencies. In addition, over the past three years, we have been highly focused on reducing our operating expenses and increasing efficiencies in all our operations, with the benefits somewhat offset by an increase in costs incurred to seed our European growth.

OVERALL

(Dollars in millions)

	2002		2001		2000	
Sales	\$11,356.6	100.0%	\$11,082.1	100.0%	\$11,495.5	100.0%
Cost of goods sold and occupancy costs	8,022.7	70.6%	7,940.1	71.6%	8,435.9	73.4%
Gross profit	3,333.9	29.4%	3,142.0	28.4%	3,059.6	26.6%
Store and warehouse operating and selling expenses	2,331.4	20.5%	2,322.6	21.0%	2,388.1	20.8%
Facility closure costs	6.7	0.1%	8.4	0.1%	110.0	0.9%
Segment operating profit	995.8	8.8%	811.0	7.3%	561.5	4.9%
General and administrative expenses	486.3	4.3%	445.5	4.0%	447.8	3.9%
Other operating expenses	9.8	0.1%	12.1	0.1%	6.7	0.1%
Operating profit	\$ 499.7	4.4%	\$ 353.4	3.2%	\$ 107.0	0.9%

Our overall sales increased 2% in 2002 after a decrease of 4% in 2001. Fiscal year 2000 included 53 weeks in accordance with our 52–53 week fiscal year. Adjusting 2000 to a 52-week basis, sales decreased 2% in 2001. Sales from our International Division and our Business Services Group increased each year, while sales in our North American Retail Division declined. Comparable sales in our North American Retail Division, measured as sales from stores that have been open for one year or more, decreased 2% in both 2002 and 2001. This decline reflects continued softness in small business and consumer purchases of office products and an overall slowdown in the domestic economy. Additionally, the decline in sales for our North American Retail Division reflects, in part, our decision to close 73 stores during 2001, following our comprehensive business review performed in the latter part of 2000. The increase in 2002 sales for our BSG segment results from strengthening in our contract business, partially offset by weaker catalog sales. Worldwide e-commerce sales have improved in all periods, increasing to \$2.1 billion in 2002 from \$1.6 billion in 2001.

Sales by product group were as follows:

	2002	2001	2000
General office supplies and services	43.2%	44.2%	41.7%
Technology and related products	47.9%	46.3%	47.5%
Office furniture	8.9%	9.5%	10.8%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The general office supplies and services category includes paper, filing, binders, writing instruments, adhesives, art supplies, copy center and related products and services. The technology and related products category includes hardware, software, business machines, machine supplies, including ink and toner, and communications products. Within this category, hardware sales, which includes desktop and laptop computers, printers, copiers and fax machines, have declined in both 2002 and 2001. Hardware products are typically sold at gross margins lower than most of the products we sell. The technology and related products category, which also includes machine supplies, has increased in both years. Sales of office furniture declined in 2002 and 2001, reflecting lower volume and unit prices, as many business customers deferred large purchases because of concerns about the economy.

Our overall gross profit percentages fluctuate as a result of numerous factors, including competitive pricing pressures, changes in product, catalog and sales mix, emergence of new technologies, suppliers' pricing changes, as well as our ability to improve our net product costs through growth in total merchandise purchases. Additionally, our occupancy costs may vary as we add stores and CSCs in new markets with different rental and other occupancy costs, and as we relocate and/or close existing stores in current markets.

Store and warehouse operating and selling expenses consist of personnel costs, maintenance and other facility costs, advertising expenses, delivery and transportation costs, credit card and bank charges and certain other operating and selling costs. Freight costs incurred to bring merchandise to stores and warehouses are included as a component of inventory and cost of goods sold. Warehouse costs and freight costs incurred to ship merchandise primarily relate to our delivery customers and are included in store and warehouse expenses. Because of our multi-channel operations, and because some retail companies include shipping, handling and other distribution costs as a component of cost of goods sold, their measure of gross profit may not be comparable to ours. Store and warehouse operating and selling expenses increased slightly in 2002 and decreased in 2001. The change in 2002 for North American Retail and International reflects sales-related factors, while the change in BSG reflects operating efficiencies. This category also includes costs associated with the Company's decision to settle potential class action litigation in the state of California in 2002 involving wage and hour claims by some of our store managers and assistant managers. In 2001, we reduced our personnel-related costs in response to weaker sales.

Our financial results were significantly affected in 2000, and to a lesser extent in 2001, by charges and credits that do not relate to our ongoing sales and service activities. During the latter half of 2000, we conducted a comprehensive business review. Commitments made at that time resulted in a significant change in the Company's strategic direction and led to modifications of our important business practices. Among other things, the review resulted in a decision to close 70 under-performing North American retail stores, relocate two warehouses, invest in new warehouse technologies, reduce the number of slower-moving SKUs in

our retail stores and North American warehouses and modify business practices to increase efficiency. A total net charge of \$260.6 million was recorded as a result of this review and other events during the year. The net charge included \$110.0 million in facility closure costs, \$63.0 million for asset impairments, \$38.4 million for inventory reductions, a net \$10.5 million provision for sales returns and allowances and \$11.2 million for the disposal of certain fixed assets. Also in 2000, we recorded \$35.6 million in severance costs, primarily related to changes in senior management, and a net \$6.8 million credit to adjust a previous merger accrual for improved estimates of actual costs. Outside of operations, we recorded impairment charges of \$11.1 million relating to Japan and \$45.5 million for other than temporary declines in the value of certain Internet investments, the effect of which was offset by a \$57.9 million gain on the sale of certain Internet investments.

During 2001, we closed 73 stores, 70 of which were identified as part of our comprehensive business review. We also identified ten additional under-performing stores that were closed in 2002. Charges of \$43.6 million were recorded in 2001—\$35.2 million for asset impairments relating to these ten stores, and \$8.4 million to adjust estimated lease termination costs recorded in 2000 based on a further softening in the market for retail space subleases. These charges were partially offset by a \$10.2 million gain on the sale of a warehouse. We also recorded charges of \$14.1 million, primarily to recognize an additional decline in the value of certain Internet investments we entered into primarily in 1999 and early 2000.

Because of continued softness in the market for vacant retail space dur-

ing 2002, we increased our accrual for facility closure costs by a net of \$6.7 million, primarily associated with the 70 store closures in 2001. We regularly monitor our recorded commitments and adjust the balance for actual and anticipated sublease arrangements based on market conditions for retail space.

Under new accounting rules that became effective at the start of 2002, companies no longer amortize goodwill, but test recorded amounts annually for impairment. Our testing indicated no impairment of the goodwill on our books. Amortization of goodwill totaled \$5.2 million in 2001 and \$5.1 million in 2000.

In the Overall table above, we have provided a subtotal for segment operating profit. We use this measure of performance to assess the operations of each business unit, and we believe it is useful to investors, because it reflects the sales and operating expenses directly related to the segment's activities. Our general and administrative expenses primarily consist of personnel and related costs associated with support functions. Because these functions support all segments of our business, we do not consider these costs in determining our segment profitability. Other companies, however, may charge more or less general and administrative costs to their segments and our results therefore may not be comparable to similarly titled measurements used by other entities. Our measure of segment operating profit should not be considered as an alternative to operating income or net earnings determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"). The table above reconciles segment operating profit to consolidated operating profit determined in accordance with GAAP.

NORTH AMERICAN RETAIL DIVISION

(Dollars in millions)

	2002		2001		2000	
Sales	\$5,804.4	100.0%	\$5,842.6	100.0%	\$6,487.5	100.0%
Cost of goods sold and occupancy costs	4,351.2	75.0%	4,479.1	76.7%	5,065.0	78.1%
Gross profit	1,453.2	25.0%	1,363.5	23.3%	1,422.5	21.9%
Operating and selling expenses	1,027.1	17.7%	1,046.8	17.9%	1,101.7	17.0%
Facility closure costs	6.4	0.1%	8.4	0.1%	103.8	1.6%
Segment operating profit	\$ 419.7	7.2%	\$ 308.3	5.3%	\$ 217.0	3.3%

Sales in our North American Retail Division decreased 1% in 2002 and 10% in 2001. Adjusting fiscal 2000 results to remove the 53rd week, sales decreased 8% in 2001. Comparable sales in 2002 from the 848 stores that were open for more than one year were down 2%. In 2001, comparable sales in the 816 stores that were open for at least one year were down 8%. The decrease in 2002 reflects both lower average transaction size and fewer comparable transactions. Weekend sales declined more than weekday sales, and holiday sales during the fourth quarter were below expectations. We experienced these declines despite enhancements to store presentation, operations, and product selection, and we believe these declines reflect an overall soft U.S. economy.

The product mix sales trends experienced in 2001 continued into 2002, as sales shifted away from lower margin technology products in both periods. Comparable sales of lower margin hardware products declined 10% in 2002 and 31% in 2001; and business furniture comparable sales declined 6% in 2002 and 13% in 2001. Sales of machine supplies, which

includes ink and toner, and the contribution from our copy centers increased in both periods. Sales and margin of core supplies and paper were flat to slightly positive in both periods. We remain focused on driving traffic and sales in our retail channel, but the outlook for 2003 is dampened by expectations for a continued soft economy for at least part of the year.

Total operating and selling expenses in our North American Retail Division declined in both 2002 and 2001. The largest components of this category are personnel, facility maintenance, advertising, and credit card expenses. Personnel-related costs, which represent over 50% of the total costs in this caption, increased 1% in 2002. Increases in wage rates and in certain employee benefit costs were partially offset by streamlining certain operational processes. During 2001, payroll-related costs showed the largest decline as staffing was adjusted down in response to lower sales and from a net reduction in the number of stores. Facility maintenance expense decreased in both periods. Lower sales in both

periods contributed to lower credit card fees. Operating and selling expenses in 2002 also include \$14.4 million to settle the potential class action litigation in the state of California relating to certain employee classifications as exempt from overtime.

A significant portion of the comprehensive business review completed at the end of 2000 was focused on the North American Retail Division. As a result of the business review, we recorded \$103.8 million as facility closure costs in 2000, primarily relating to lease obligations for closed stores, net of anticipated sublease income. During both 2002 and 2001,

our obligation for future lease commitments was adjusted because of changes in the real estate market that impacted our ability to sublet these properties resulting in net charges of \$6.4 million and \$8.5 million, respectively. In addition to the facility closure costs recorded in 2000, we recorded \$57.8 million relating to asset impairments and write-downs. Charges for asset impairments and closures were \$5.4 million in 2002 and \$35.2 million in 2001. We regularly review actual and projected store performance and record any asset impairment charges as a component of store and warehouse operating expenses.

BSG

(Dollars in millions)	2002		2001		2000	
Sales	\$3,913.9	100.0%	\$3,763.0	100.0%	\$3,618.8	100.0%
Cost of goods sold and occupancy costs	2,684.7	68.6%	2,574.0	68.4%	2,526.6	69.8%
Gross profit	1,229.2	31.4%	1,189.0	31.6%	1,092.2	30.2%
Operating and selling expenses	864.3	22.1%	897.8	23.9%	910.8	25.2%
Facility closure costs	0.3	—	—	—	4.1	0.1%
Segment operating profit	\$ 364.6	9.3%	\$ 291.2	7.7%	\$ 177.3	4.9%

Sales in our BSG segment increased 4% in both 2002 and 2001. Adjusting fiscal 2000 to a 52-week basis, sales increased 6% in 2001. Sales in our contract channel increased in both 2002 and 2001. Contract sales in the western U.S. reversed the prior year's negative trend, resulting in increasingly positive contributions over the last half of 2002. The sales trend for the eastern U.S. was positive throughout 2002. The catalog channel decreased in both 2002 and 2001. E-commerce sales continued to increase, and the addition of 4Sure.com during 2001, added to the BSG sales growth. We expect continued growth in our Internet sales during 2003 as we allocate additional resources to that channel. Sales of general supplies, paper, and machine supplies, the three largest categories in BSG's sales mix, increased 3% in 2002 and 9% in 2001. Hardware sales are a smaller portion of this segment's sales mix, but they increased 10% in 2002 following a 5% decline in 2001. Office furniture sales declined 8% in 2002 and 11% in 2001.

Gross profit decreased in 2002, reflecting the increasing proportion of 4Sure.com sales, which operates primarily in the lower margin technology business, and the impact of increased national account sales which tend to be at lower margins. During 2001, gross margin was enhanced as we maintained stricter adherence to volume-dependent pricing arrangements. We earn higher gross profit percentages in our BSG than

in our retail operations principally because of lower occupancy costs and sales that include relatively fewer technology products.

The 2000 comprehensive business review also covered our BSG operations and included a number of initiatives to improve delivery operations, lower warehouse costs and improve customer satisfaction. Included in fiscal year 2000 results are net charges of \$10.9 million for inventory adjustments and sales returns and allowances, and \$4.1 million of facility closure costs. No similar charges or credits were recorded in 2001. During both 2002 and 2001, on-time deliveries, order fill rates and quality index metrics all increased, and customer complaints decreased significantly.

Personnel, facility and delivery expenses are the largest components of our BSG operating expenses. Operating and selling expenses as a percentage of sales decreased in 2002 as a result of lower costs in each of these categories and increased sales. Call center modifications and improved warehouse efficiency were significant contributors to lower personnel-related costs. Delivery costs decreased 13% in 2002 and 9% in 2001 as we added technologies to streamline operations and reduced our use of third-party vendors. Advertising expenses increased in 2001, reflecting lower cooperative advertising payments received from participating vendors.

INTERNATIONAL DIVISION

(Dollars in millions)	2002		2001		2000	
Sales	\$1,641.4	100.0%	\$1,480.1	100.0%	\$1,393.2	100.0%
Cost of goods sold and occupancy costs	988.1	60.2%	888.4	60.0%	846.5	60.8%
Gross profit	653.3	39.8%	591.7	40.0%	546.7	39.2%
Operating and selling expenses	441.2	26.9%	379.5	25.7%	377.1	27.1%
Facility closure costs	—	—	—	—	2.2	0.1%
Segment operating profit	\$ 212.1	12.9%	\$ 212.2	14.3%	\$ 167.4	12.0%

Sales in our International Division grew 11% in 2002 and 6% in 2001. Adjusting fiscal 2000 to a 52-week basis, sales increased 8% in 2001. Foreign currency translations increased sales reported in U.S. dollars in 2002 and decreased sales in U.S. dollars in 2001. Excluding the foreign currency effect, sales in our International Division grew 6% in 2002 and 11% in 2001. Sales in 2002 reflect growth in all European countries where we do business. During the year, we added catalog operations in three countries, increased our contract sales force in four countries, initiated contract sales in Italy, added a net of seven new stores in France, made several changes to our Japanese operation and launched nine new web sites. We expect to continue to grow each sales channel in our European operations. Although the Office Depot® brand continues to grow as a percentage of the total sales in this segment, our Viking Office Products® brand still accounts for the vast majority of our international business, representing approximately 86% of all international sales in 2002 and 87% in 2001. Competitive, political, and economic conditions in international markets in which we operate may impact our sales and profitability in the future. In addition, the prospects for conflicts in the Gulf region of the Middle East may be expected to have an impact on our international sales.

As noted above, sales in local currencies have substantially increased in recent years. For U.S. reporting, these sales are translated into U.S. dollars at average exchange rates experienced during the year. Future volatility in exchange rates can affect translated sales and operating profit of our International operations.

Gross profit as a percentage of sales decreased in 2002 as a result of increased prospecting activity and the growth in our lower margin contract business. During 2001, gross profit increased from pricing initiatives in certain machine and general office supply categories, partially offset by the introduction of the contract sales channel in certain European countries.

Operating and selling expenses as a percentage of sales are higher in our International Division than in our other segments primarily because we use an extensive marketing program to drive sales in existing markets, particularly in our catalog business, and we have start-up activities in several new markets. Similar to BSG, personnel and delivery expenses are significant components of the International Division's operating and selling expenses. During 2002 and 2001, personnel, facility-related, advertising, and delivery expenses increased because of the expansion of our business in Europe. The impact of these increases was partially offset by continuing to leverage certain fixed operating expenses. As our operations grow in a particular market, fixed operating expenses decline relative to sales. For example, advertising costs in the form of prospecting and delivery costs, which are affected by the density of the delivery areas, decline as a percentage of sales as the market grows.

Fiscal 2001 includes a gain of \$10.2 million from the sale of a London warehouse, and fiscal 2000 includes charges of \$2.2 million for facility closure costs resulting from the 2000 comprehensive business review.

In August 2002, we decided to sell our operations in Australia. We conducted an auction offering of the business and reached agreement with a purchaser in December 2002. We closed the transaction in early January 2003 with no significant impact on earnings. The Australian operations

have been accounted for as discontinued operations and all periods presented have been restated. In addition to Europe, operations continue in Japan. We have focused the Japanese business on a single brand offering and streamlined operations; however, sales trends in Japan have been negative for each of the periods presented.

CORPORATE AND OTHER

Pre-Opening Expenses

(Dollars in thousands)	2002	2001	2000
Pre-opening expenses	\$8,414	\$10,172	\$13,465
Office supply stores opened*	42	55	78

* Includes domestic and wholly owned international openings and relocations.

Our pre-opening expenses consist principally of personnel, property and advertising expenses incurred in opening or relocating stores in our North American Retail Division. Our pre-opening expenses also include, to a lesser extent, expenses incurred to open or relocate facilities in our BSG and International Division. We typically incur pre-opening expenses during a six-week period prior to a store opening. Because we expense these items as they are incurred, the amount of pre-opening expenses each year is generally proportional to the number of new stores opened during the period. This has been the primary contribution to the fluctuation in pre-opening expenses over the three years presented. For 2002, our pre-opening expenses approximated \$165,000 per domestic office supply store and \$115,000 per international office supply store. Our cost to open a new CSC varies significantly with the size and location of the facility. We currently estimate costs to open a domestic or international CSC to be approximately \$1.0 million per facility.

General and Administrative Expenses

(Dollars in thousands)	2002	2001	2000
General and administrative expenses	\$486,279	\$445,538	\$447,693
Percentage of sales	4.3%	4.0%	3.9%

Our general and administrative expenses consist primarily of personnel-related costs associated with support functions. Because these functions typically support all segments of our business, we do not consider these costs in determining our segment profitability. The increase in 2002 reflects additional professional fees to support operational process improvements, additional benefits costs, and costs incurred to support expansion activities that were not chargeable to segment operations. As noted above, other companies may charge more or less of their general and administrative costs to their segments, and comparisons to their operations could be affected.

Other Income and Expense

(Dollars in thousands)	2002	2001	2000
Interest income	\$ 18,509	\$ 12,980	\$ 11,345
Interest expense	(46,195)	(43,339)	(32,683)
Miscellaneous income (expense), net	7,183	(9,057)	4,632

Financing and investing activities are not included in determining segment profitability. Average cash balances increased during 2001 and 2002, contributing to the increase in interest income; however, interest rates declined during the same time period, somewhat offsetting the

impact of larger balances. In July 2001, we issued \$250 million of senior subordinated notes that mature in 2008. Also during 2001, we entered into swap agreements to convert these fixed rate notes to variable interest rates. In September 2002, we terminated the swap agreements and received \$18.8 million in proceeds. This value is being amortized to interest expense over the remaining life of the notes. The increase in interest expense in 2001 reflects a partial year of interest relating to this additional borrowing.

When a facility is closed before the end of an operating lease commitment, we record a liability at the present value of the lease obligation, offset by anticipated sublease income. The imputed interest cost on the discounted obligations is recognized as interest expense each period. The recorded obligations primarily relate to the store closures following the 2000 business review and totaled \$60.4 million at December 28, 2002 and \$76.7 million at December 29, 2001.

Our net miscellaneous income (expense) consists of equity in the earnings of our joint venture investments, royalty and franchise income that we generate from licensing and franchise agreements, and realized gains and impairments of investments. All of our equity investments involve operations outside of the United States and Canada. Impairment charges for other than temporary declines in the value of certain Internet investments were \$3.0 million in 2002, \$14.7 million in 2001, and \$45.5 million in 2000. Fiscal year 2000 also included a realized gain of \$57.9 million from the sale of certain Internet investments and \$11.1 million of asset impairment in Japan.

Income Taxes

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	2002	2001	2000
Income Taxes	\$167,722	\$112,296	\$41,972
Effective income tax rate*	35%	36%	46%

* Income Taxes as a percentage of earnings before income taxes.

The effective income tax rate in 2002 declined to 35%, reflecting the impact of increased international activity taxed at lower rates and the absence of goodwill amortization. The effective tax rate may decline further during 2003. Certain non-deductible merger-related and other charges incurred in 2000 created a higher overall effective income tax rate than would have resulted from our ongoing operations.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash provided by (used in) our operating, investing and financing activities is summarized as follows:

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	2002	2001	2000
Operating activities	\$ 701,897	\$ 745,941	\$ 314,926
Investing activities	(199,466)	(233,071)	(238,635)
Financing activities	(212,625)	(85,403)	(134,093)

Operating and Investing Activities

Cash flows from operations have been our primary source of funds. The majority of store sales are generated on a cash and carry basis, and our private label credit card program is administered by a financial services company and converted to cash daily. We retain receivables from our

contract and certain direct mail customers, and as we expand this business here and abroad, we anticipate our accounts receivable portfolio will grow. Amounts due us under rebate and cooperative advertising programs with our vendors comprised over 35% of total receivables at the end of 2002 and 2001. These receivables tend to fluctuate seasonally (growing during the second half of the year and declining during the first half), because certain collections do not occur until specified milestones are reached or the program year is complete. These receivables, however, are typically high quality and are collected quickly after reaching specified milestones. Our primary outflow of cash from operations is the purchase of inventory, net of customary credit arrangements with vendors, operational costs, and the payment of current taxes.

Cash flows provided by operating activities in 2002 reflect higher net income, partially offset by an increase in overall inventory at the end of the year. This increase in inventory reflects lower than expected sales in our North American Retail Division during the fourth quarter, and an intentional build up of certain products to ensure availability during the holidays. The inventory added is not considered to add life cycle or obsolescence risk. This change in inventory is consistent with a corresponding increase in accounts payable. The increase in operating cash flows in 2001 is primarily attributable to an improvement in operating profit and a focus on reducing certain components of working capital. During 2001, both accounts receivable and inventory balances decreased significantly, primarily from management actions. Inventory levels held in stores and CSCs decreased because of improved inventory turnover, our SKU reduction program and our focus on supply chain management.

The number of stores and CSCs we open or remodel each year represents a significant portion of our capital investments. During 2002 we added or relocated a total of 42 stores and added or relocated 3 CSCs worldwide. Additionally, we more closely scrutinized capital expenditures with an emphasis on improving our return on assets. During 2000, we also had significant expenditures related to our Viking integration plans.

We currently plan to open approximately 40 stores in our North American Retail Division and 11 to 16 stores in our International Division during 2003. We estimate that our cash investing requirements will be approximately \$1.0 million for each new domestic office supply store. The \$1.0 million includes approximately \$0.5 million for leasehold improvements, fixtures, point-of-sale terminals and other equipment, and approximately \$0.5 million for the portion of our inventories that will not be financed by our vendors. In addition, our average new office supply store requires pre-opening expenses of approximately \$0.2 million. We also plan to further consolidate Office Depot and Viking CSCs and expand our European Business Service Division into new countries.

We have expanded our presence in the e-commerce marketplace by acquiring Internet-based companies and entering into strategic business relationships with several web-based providers of business-to-business e-commerce solutions. In 2001, we acquired the operations of 4Sure.com, an Internet-based technology business. In prior years, we made non-controlling investments in technology-related companies. This portfolio has been substantially reduced by the sale of certain investments in 2000 generating a gain of \$57.9 million and by write-downs of \$3.0 million in 2002, \$14.7 million in 2001, and \$45.5 million in 2000 from an other

than temporary decline in value of the underlying investment. During 2002, we added \$2.1 million to the portfolio under a previous funding commitment; no future funding commitments exist. The carrying value of these investments at December 28, 2002 and December 29, 2001 was \$14.4 million and \$15.2 million, respectively.

FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Our existing credit facility provides us with a maximum of \$600 million in funds, including up to \$150 million for issuance of standby and trade letters of credit. This facility is a 3-year, unsecured revolving credit agreement maturing on April 24, 2005. The agreement provides for the availability of borrowings up to the full amount of the facility in U.S. dollars, euros, British pounds, or yen. Borrowings will bear interest at a benchmark variable rate plus a spread determined at the time of usage. For U.S. dollar borrowings, interest will be based on the then-current London Interbank Offering Rate (LIBOR). For international borrowings, interest will be based on the then-current Eurocurrency rate. We can specify interest periods to be one, two, three or six months. Based on our current credit ratings, borrowings would include a spread of 0.925%. As of December 28, 2002, we had outstanding yen borrowings equivalent to \$81.4 million, which had an effective interest rate of 1.05%, and outstanding letters of credit totaling \$75.5 million. The agreement contains restrictive covenants relating to various financial statement ratios. We are in compliance with all such covenants.

In July 2001, we issued \$250 million of seven year, non-callable, senior subordinated notes due on July 15, 2008. The notes contain provisions that, in certain circumstances, place financial restrictions or limitations on our Company. The notes have a coupon interest rate of 10.00%, payable semi-annually on January 15 and July 15. In August 2001, we entered into LIBOR-based variable rate swap agreements with notional amounts aggregating \$250 million. In September 2002, we terminated the swap agreements and received a payment of \$18.8 million plus accrued interest receivable. The proceeds from settlement are being amortized as a partial offset to interest expense over the remaining life of the notes, lowering the effective interest rate on these borrowings to 8.7%.

In July 1999, we entered into term loan and revolving credit agreements with several Japanese banks (the "yen facilities") to provide financing for our operating and expansion activities in Japan. The yen facilities provided for maximum aggregate borrowings of ¥9.76 billion (the equivalent of \$74.5 million at December 29, 2001) at an interest rate of 0.875% over the Tokyo Interbank Offered Rate ("TIBOR"). These facilities were scheduled

to terminate in July 2002, and therefore were classified as current liabilities on our balance sheet at December 29, 2001. Yen borrowings are now under the credit facility that extends through 2005 and are classified as long-term at December 28, 2002.

In late 2001, our Board of Directors authorized the Company to repurchase up to \$50 million of its common stock each year, subject to their annual review, until rescinded by the Board. The repurchased shares are to be added to the Company's treasury shares and will effectively offset a portion of the Company's near-term requirements for its stock option plans. Under this program, we purchased approximately 2.9 million shares of our stock during 2002 at a total cost of \$45.9 million and 252,000 shares during 2001 at a cost of \$4.2 million.

During 2000, under a program approved by our Board of Directors, we purchased 35.4 million shares of our stock at a total cost of \$300.8 million.

In August and September 2002, we exercised our option and redeemed all of the outstanding shares of Liquid Yield Option Notes ("LYONs®"), originally issued in 1992 and 1993. The shares were redeemed at original issue price plus accrued interest, totaling \$243.3 million. The LYONs® were zero coupon, convertible subordinated notes maturing in 2007 and 2008. During 2000, the majority of the holders of our 1993 LYONs® required us to purchase their shares at the issue price plus accrued original issue discount, totaling \$249.2 million. The 1992 LYONs® had a similar provision whereby the holders could require us to purchase the notes at the issue price plus accrued original issue discount on December 11, 2002. Accordingly, these obligations totaling \$233.5 million were classified as a current liability at December 29, 2001.

Our 2001 net cash used in financing activities consisted mainly of long- and short-term debt payments of \$400.5 million to pay off our domestic credit facility debt that accumulated during the fourth quarter of 2000, mainly to support the repurchase of our 1993 LYONs®. These payments were partially offset by proceeds received in 2001 from the issuance of \$250 million in senior subordinated notes as discussed above. For 2000, our stock repurchase and the repurchase of our 1993 LYONs® made up the majority of cash used in financing activities. We continually review our financing options. Although we currently anticipate that we will finance our 2003 operations, expansion and other activities through cash on hand, funds generated from operations, equipment leases and funds available under our credit facilities, we will consider alternative financing as appropriate for market conditions.

The following table summarizes the Company's long-term obligations at December 28, 2002:

Contractual Cash Obligations (Dollars in millions)	Payments due by Period				
	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	4-5 years	After 5 years
Long-term debt	\$ 348.5	\$ 1.6	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 346.9
Capital lease obligations	121.0	20.2	22.5	13.6	64.7
Operating leases	2,694.9	390.8	662.0	523.8	1,118.3
Unconditional purchase obligations	3.6	3.6	—	—	—
Total contractual cash obligations	\$3,168.0	\$416.2	\$684.5	\$537.4	\$1,529.9

Additionally, we have Letters of Credit totaling \$75.5 million outstanding at the end of the year, and we have recourse for private label credit card receivables transferred to a third party. We record a fair value estimate for losses on these receivables in our financial statements. The total outstanding amount transferred to a third party at the end of the year was approximately \$265 million.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Our consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Preparation of these statements requires management to make judgments and estimates. Some accounting policies have a significant impact on amounts reported in these financial statements. A summary of significant accounting policies can be found in Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as Note A. We have also identified certain accounting policies that we consider critical to understanding our business and our results of operations and have provided below additional information on those policies.

Vendor Arrangements

At the beginning of each year, the Company enters into purchase arrangements with its vendors. Generally, our product costs per unit declines as higher volumes of purchases are reached. Often, our vendor agreements require the Company to pay higher per unit costs prior to reaching a predetermined milestone, at which time the vendor rebates the per unit differential.

We value inventory and cost of goods sold at the cost paid to the vendor, net of any anticipated cost recovery. If the anticipated volume of purchases is not reached, or we believe it is not likely to be reached, cost of goods sold and the remaining inventory balances are adjusted. The Company reviews sales projections and related purchases against estimates on a regular basis and adjusts these balances accordingly. We also receive payments from vendors for activities that lower the cost of product shipment. Such receipts are recognized as a reduction of our cost of goods sold. Substantially all vendor program receivables outstanding at the end of the year are collected within the three months immediately following year-end. If these vendor program arrangements were materially less beneficial, we could either increase the selling price of the vendor's product, which may impact sales volume, or experience a decline in profitability.

Vendors also benefit from promotional activities, including having their products included in our advertisements. In return, vendors may commit to pay some portion of our advertising spend. Such cooperative arrangements are used to reduce advertising expense for the period. The Company recognized approximately \$218 million in 2002, \$251 million in 2001, and \$277 million in 2000 as a reduction of our total advertising cost in those years. The decline reflects lower retail sales, lower advertising spending and variability in the types of advertising programs. Advertising is a component of store and warehouse operating and selling expenses.

The Financial Accounting Standards Board's Emerging Issues Task Force released a consensus ruling in November 2002 for application in 2003 that requires companies to classify amounts received from vendors as a reduction of product cost unless certain criteria can be met. One such requirement is that the amounts received from vendors represent a reimbursement of costs incurred by the company in selling the vendor's products. A change in the accounting for cooperative advertising arrangements could increase gross profit and increase advertising expense. It could also reduce product cost in inventory and thereby impact the timing of recognition through cost of goods sold. We have not yet completed our assessment of whether, or to what extent, this ruling will impact our results of operations.

While agreements reached with vendors generally cover at least one year, vendor program and cooperative advertising arrangements can change between years. These arrangements can be influenced by increases or reductions in inventory purchases compared to company plans and programs offered by the vendors. While there are long-standing volume and pricing conventions in the office products business, such program arrangements are regularly renegotiated, and as such, are subject to change.

Inventory Valuation

Our selling model is predicated on breadth and availability of product assortment, and our profitability is dependent on high inventory turnover rates. Our merchants monitor inventory on hand by location, particularly as it relates to trailing and projected sales trends. As considered appropriate, we record a charge to reduce the product cost to our assessment of the lower of cost or market. This assessment is based on the quality of the merchandise, the rate of sale, and our assessment of the market conditions. Additional cost adjustments and sales markdowns will be taken as considered appropriate. Estimates and judgments are required in determining what items to stock and at what level, and what items to discontinue and how to value them prior to sale.

Closed Store Reserves and Asset Impairments

The Company assesses each store's sales trend against historic patterns and projects future profitability on a regular basis. Inherent in this process is significant management judgment as to the projected cash flows. Judgments are also made as to whether lower-performing stores should be closed. At the end of 2000, for example, the Company decided to close 70 under-performing stores following a comprehensive business review. During 2002, 13 stores were closed. The costs associated with closing stores typically relate to a provision for the remaining term on the lease, adjusted for any anticipated sublease income, personnel-related costs, and costs associated with vacating the premises. Costs associated with facility closures are typically included in store and warehouse operating expenses. However, facility closure costs associated with the store closures identified in the 2000 business review were reported as a separate component of operating expenses. During 2002 and 2001, additional charges were recorded to reflect changes in sublease activity related to these closures.

In addition to the decision whether or not to close a store, store assets are regularly reviewed for potential impairment. Even if a decision has been made not to close a lower-performing store, the assets at that

location might be impaired. Management judgment is required to ensure the projected cash flow assumptions are based on reasonable and appropriate assumptions. If different assumptions were used, the extent and timing of facility closure costs and asset impairments could be affected. Any impairment charges required are included as a component of the related segment's operating and selling expenses.

SIGNIFICANT TRENDS, DEVELOPMENTS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Over the years, we have seen continued development and growth of competitors in all segments of our business. In particular, mass merchandisers and warehouse clubs have increased their assortment of home office merchandise, attracting additional back-to-school customers and year-round casual shoppers. We also face competition from other office supply superstores that compete directly with us in numerous markets. This competition is likely to result in increased competitive pressures on pricing, product selection and services provided. Many of these retail competitors, including discounters, warehouse clubs, and even drug stores and grocery chains, carry at least limited numbers of basic office supply products, including ink jet and toner cartridges, printer paper and other basic supplies. Some of them have also begun to feature technology products. Many of them price these offerings lower than we do, but they have not shown an indication of greatly expanding their somewhat limited product offerings at this time. This trend towards a proliferation of retailers offering a limited assortment of office products is a potentially serious trend in our industry, and one that our management is watching closely.

Market risk associated with our debt portfolio is summarized below:

	2002			2001		
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Risk Sensitivity	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Risk Sensitivity
(Dollars in thousands)						
Fixed interest rate debt ⁽¹⁾	\$262,213	\$279,625	\$6,174	\$481,107	\$531,602	\$6,770
Variable interest rate debt ⁽¹⁾	\$ 81,415	\$ 81,415	\$ 407	\$ 74,509	\$ 74,509	\$ 373

(1) Including current maturities.

The risk sensitivity of fixed rate debt reflects the estimated increase in fair value from a 50 basis point decrease in interest rates, calculated on a discounted cash flow basis. The sensitivity of variable rate debt reflects the possible increase in interest expense during the next period from a 50 basis point change in interest rates prevailing at year-end.

During 2001, we entered into an interest rate swap agreement to receive fixed and pay floating rates, converting the equivalent of \$250 million of this portfolio to variable rate debt through 2008. The fair value of this agreement at December 29, 2001 was immaterial and the swap agreement was terminated during 2002.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATE RISK

We conduct business in various countries outside the United States where the functional currency of the country is not the U.S. dollar. This results in foreign exchange translation exposure when results of these foreign operations are translated into U.S. dollars in our consolidated

We have also seen growth in new and innovative competitors that offer office products over the Internet, featuring special purchase incentives and one-time deals (such as close-outs). Through our own successful Internet and business-to-business web sites, we believe that we have positioned ourselves competitively in the e-commerce arena.

MARKET SENSITIVE RISKS AND POSITIONS

We have market risk exposure related to interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates. Market risk is measured as the potential negative impact on earnings, cash flows or fair values resulting from a hypothetical change in interest rates or foreign currency exchange rates over the next year. We manage the exposure to market risks at the corporate level. The portfolio of interest-sensitive assets and liabilities is monitored and adjusted to provide liquidity necessary to satisfy anticipated short-term needs. The percentage of fixed and variable rate debt is managed to fall within a desired range. Our risk management policies allow the use of specified financial instruments for hedging purposes only; speculation on interest rates or foreign currency rates is not permitted.

INTEREST RATE RISK

We are exposed to the impact of interest rate changes on cash equivalents and debt obligations. The impact on cash and short-term investments held at the end of 2002 for a hypothetical 10% decrease in interest rates would be a decrease in interest income of approximately \$2 million in 2003.

financial statements. The effect of changes in value of the U.S. dollar compared to other currencies, primarily the euro and British pound, has been to increase reported sales and operating profit when the U.S. dollar weakens and reduce these amounts when the dollar strengthens. While we look for opportunities to reduce our exposure to foreign currency fluctuation against the U.S. dollar, at this point we have determined not to pursue hedging opportunities generally. As of December 28, 2002, a 10% change in the applicable foreign exchange rates would result in an increase or decrease in our operating profit of approximately \$10 million.

We are also subject to foreign exchange transaction exposure when our subsidiaries transact business in a currency other than their own functional currency. This exposure arises primarily from a limited amount of inventory purchases in a foreign currency. The introduction of the euro and our decision to consolidate our European purchases has greatly reduced these exposures. At each period during 2002, foreign exchange forward contracts to hedge certain inventory exposures totaled less than \$39 million.

INFLATION AND SEASONALITY

Although we cannot determine the precise effects of inflation on our business, we do not believe inflation has a material impact on our sales or the results of our operations. We consider our business to be somewhat seasonal, with sales in our North American Retail Division and Business Services Group slightly higher during the first and third quarters of each year, and sales in our International Division slightly higher in the first and fourth quarters.

NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

In July 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement No. 143, *Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations*. This Statement requires capitalizing asset retirement costs as part of the total cost of the related long-lived asset and subsequently allocating the total expense to future periods using a systematic and rational method. Our adoption of this Statement, at the beginning of fiscal year 2003, did not have a material impact on our results of operations.

In April 2002, the FASB issued Statement No. 145, *Rescission of FASB Statements No. 4, 44, and 64, Amendment of FASB Statement No. 13, and Technical Correction*. This Statement eliminates extraordinary accounting treatment for reporting gain or loss on debt extinguishment, and amends other existing authoritative pronouncements to make various technical corrections, clarify meanings, or describe their applicability under changed conditions. Our adoption of this Statement, at the beginning of fiscal year 2003, did not have a material impact on our results of operations.

In June 2002, the FASB issued Statement No. 146, *Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities*. This Statement requires recording costs associated with exit or disposal activities at their fair values when a liability has been incurred. Under previous guidance, certain exit costs were accrued upon management's commitment to an exit plan, which is generally before an actual liability has been incurred. The adoption of this Statement, at the beginning of fiscal year 2003 had no immediate impact, but will affect the timing of future exit or disposal activities reported by the Company.

In November 2002, the FASB issued Interpretation 45, *Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others*. This Interpretation expands the disclosures to be made by a guarantor about its obligations under certain guarantees and requires that, at the inception of a guarantee, a guarantor recognize a liability for the fair value of the obligation undertaken in issuing the guarantee. The disclosure requirements are effective immediately and are provided in Note H. The initial recognition and measurement provisions of this Interpretation are effective for guarantees issued or modified after December 31, 2002. We do not expect the adoption of the initial recognition and measurement provisions of this Interpretation to have a material effect on our results of operations.

In November 2002, the Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) of the FASB reached a consensus on EITF 02-16, *Accounting by a Reseller for Cash Consideration Received from a Vendor*. Among other conclusions reached, EITF 02-16 requires that consideration received from a vendor be presumed to be a reduction of the cost of the vendor's products or services. This presumption can be overcome if the consideration can be shown to represent either a payment for assets or services delivered to the vendor or a reimbursement of costs incurred by the reseller to sell the vendor's products. This treatment is effective for arrangements entered into or modified on or after January 1, 2003. As indicated in the Critical Accounting Policies section, cooperative advertising programs offset a portion of our advertising costs. Any change to our accounting for cooperative advertising arrangements could result in receipts from vendors being used to lower product costs in inventory and therefore impact the timing of recognition through our cost of goods sold. This change could increase gross profit and increase advertising expense. We have not yet completed our assessment of whether, or to what extent, this ruling will impact our results of operations.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS FOR PURPOSES OF THE "SAFE HARBOR" PROVISIONS OF THE PRIVATE SECURITIES LITIGATION REFORM ACT OF 1995

CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

In December 1995, the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 (the "Act") was enacted by the United States Congress. The Act, as amended, contains certain amendments to the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. These amendments provide protection from liability in private lawsuits for "forward-looking" statements made by public companies under certain circumstances, provided that the public company discloses with specificity the risk factors that may impact its future results. We want to take advantage of the "safe harbor" provisions of the Act. In doing so, we have disclosed these forward-looking statements by informing you in the following specific cautionary statements of certain circumstances which may cause the information in these statements not to transpire as expected.

This Annual Report contains both historical information and other information that you can use to infer future performance. Examples of historical information include our annual financial statements and the commentary on past performance contained in our MD&A. While we have specifically identified certain information as being forward-looking in the context of its presentation, we caution you that, with the exception of information that is *clearly historical*, all the information contained in this Annual Report should be considered to be "forward-looking statements" as referred to in the Act. Without limiting the generality of the preceding sentence, any time we use the words "estimate," "project," "intend," "expect," "believe," "anticipate," "continue" and similar expressions, we intend to clearly express that the information deals with possible future events and is forward-looking in nature.

Forward-looking information involves risks and uncertainties, including certain matters that we discuss in more detail below and in our report on Form 10-K, filed with the Securities & Exchange Commission. This information is based on various factors and important assumptions about future events that may or may not actually come true. As a result, our operations and financial results in the future could differ materially and substantially from those we have discussed in the forward-looking statements in this Annual Report. In particular, the factors we discuss below and in our Form 10-K could affect our actual results and could cause our actual results in 2003 and in future years to differ materially from those expressed in any forward-looking statement made by us or on our behalf in this Annual Report. We believe that the following risk factors should be considered by persons reading our Annual Report and Form 10-K and hereby qualify those filings by the inclusion of these cautionary statements regarding future performance:

Competition—Retail: We compete with a variety of retailers, dealers and distributors in a highly competitive marketplace that includes such competitors as high-volume office supply chains (so-called "office supplies superstores"), warehouse clubs, computer stores, contract stationers and well-established mass merchant retailers. Even grocery and drug-store chains have begun to carry at least limited supplies of basic office supplies and technology items, including printer supplies such as ink cartridges and toner cartridges. Well-established mass merchant retailers have the financial and distribution ability to compete very effectively with us should they choose to enter the office superstore retail category, Internet office supply or contract stationer business or substantially expand their offering in their existing retail outlets. In addition, there is substantial competition on the Internet from other merchants who may or may not have a "brick and mortar" presence. There is a possibility that any or all of these competitors could become more aggressive in the future, thereby increasing the number and breadth of our competitors, potentially having a material adverse effect on our business and results of our operations.

Competition—Contract and Commercial: We compete with a number of contract stationers, mail order and Internet operators and retailers who supply office products and services to large and small businesses, both nationally and internationally. In order to achieve and maintain expected profitability levels, we must continue to grow this segment of the business while maintaining the service levels and aggressive pricing necessary to retain existing customers. There can be no assurance we will be able to continue to expand our contract and commercial business while retaining our base of existing customers, and any failure to do so could have a material adverse effect on our profitability. We are also working on various initiatives to improve margin levels in this business segment, but there is no assurance that these initiatives will prove successful. Some of our competitors operate only in the contract and/or commercial channels and therefore may be able to focus more attention on the business services segment, thereby providing formidable competition. Our failure to adequately address this segment of our business could put us at a competitive disadvantage relative to these competitors. In addition, we have reached maximum capacity in some of our distribution centers that serve our contract and commercial customers. The economic problems of the past several years have had an adverse impact on a number of our contract and commercial customers, resulting in some cases in cutbacks in expenditures of our existing customers for office supplies and other items we sell to them.

Internet: As mentioned above, many Internet-based merchandisers also compete with us. This competition is expected to increase in the future as these companies proliferate and continue to expand their operations. Many startup operations that are heavily focused on Internet sales may be able to compete with us very effectively in the areas of price and selection. While most of these companies cannot offer the levels of service and stability of supply that we provide, they nevertheless may be formidable competitors, particularly for customers who are willing to look for the absolute lowest price without regard to the other attributes of our business model, including advice and service. In addition, certain manufacturers of computer hardware, software and peripherals, including certain of our suppliers, have expanded their own direct marketing of products, particularly over the Internet. The number of these direct sellers has increased in recent years. Even as we expand our own Internet efforts, our ability to anticipate and adapt to the developing Internet marketplace and the capabilities of our network infrastructure to efficiently handle our rapidly expanding operations are of critical importance. Failure to execute well in any of these key areas could have a material adverse effect on our future sales growth and profitability.

Execution of Expansion Plans: We plan to open approximately 40 stores in the United States and Canada and 11 to 16 stores in our International Division during 2003. We consider our expansion program to be an integral part of our plans to achieve anticipated operating results in future years. Circumstances outside our control, such as adverse weather conditions affecting construction schedules, unavailability of acceptable sites or materials, labor disputes and similar issues could impact anticipated store openings. At times in the past, our expansion activities have been hampered by less than optimal selection of real estate locations, resulting in some stores that have failed to meet their planned financial results. Our future expansion plans also include opening retail stores of different sizes (generally smaller) than our traditional superstore models and using different store formats and layouts. We cannot determine with certainty whether these newly sized or formatted stores will be successful. The failure to expand by opening new stores as planned and/or the failure to generate the anticipated sales growth in markets where new stores are opened (including the opening of new sizes and formats of stores) could have a material adverse effect on our future sales growth and profitability.

Cannibalization of Sales in Existing Office Depot Stores: As we expand the number of our stores in existing markets, sales of existing stores may suffer from cannibalization (as customers of our existing

stores begin shopping at our new stores). Our new stores typically require an extended period of time to reach the sales and profitability levels of our existing stores. Moreover, the opening of new stores does not ensure that those stores will ever be as profitable as existing stores, particularly when new stores are opened in highly competitive markets or markets in which other office supply superstores may have achieved "first mover" advantage. Our comparable sales are affected by a number of factors, including the opening of additional Office Depot stores; the expansion of our contract stationer business in new and existing markets; competition from other office supply chains, mass merchandisers, warehouse clubs, computer stores, other contract stationers and Internet-based businesses; and regional, national and international economic conditions. In addition, our profitability would be adversely affected if our competitors were to attempt to capture market share by reducing prices. Any or all of these circumstances could have a material adverse effect on our anticipated future revenue and profitability models.

Costs of Remodeling and Re-Merchandising Stores: The remodeling and re-merchandising of our stores has contributed to increased store expenses, and these costs are expected to continue impacting store expenses throughout 2003 and beyond. While a necessary aspect of maintaining a fresh and appealing image to our customers, the expenses associated with such activities could result in a significant impact on our net income in the future. In addition, there is no guarantee that these changes will generate any of the benefits that we have anticipated. Furthermore, our growth, through both store openings and acquisitions, will continue to require the expansion and upgrading of our informational, operational and financial systems, as well as necessitate the hiring of new managers at the store and supervisory level.

Historical Fluctuations in Performance: Fluctuations in our quarterly operating results have occurred in the past and may occur in the future. A variety of factors could contribute to this quarter-to-quarter variability, including new store openings which require an outlay of pre-opening expenses, generate lower initial profit margins and cannibalize existing stores; timing of warehouse integration; competitors' pricing; changes in our product mix; fluctuations in advertising and promotional expenses; the effects of seasonality; acquisitions of contract stationers; competitive store openings; an increase in activity by non-traditional resellers of office supplies, technology or other products we sell, or other events. Such quarterly fluctuations could have a material adverse effect on our financial results and/or the price of our securities.

Viking Merger and Integration: On August 26, 1998, we merged with Viking. While we have made progress in the integration of Viking into Office Depot, we anticipate that costs related to completing the integration of Viking's warehouse facilities and technologies with our delivery network will continue to negatively impact our warehouse expenses in 2003 and beyond. Moreover, integrating the operations and management of Office Depot and Viking has been, and continues to be, a complex process. There can be no assurance that this integration process will be completed as rapidly as we anticipate or that, even if achieved as anticipated, it will result in all of the anticipated synergies and other benefits we expect to realize. The integration of the two companies continues to require significant management attention, which may temporarily distract us from other matters. In 2003, we anticipate moving a significant portion of our Viking operations from Los Angeles, California to our headquarters campus in Delray Beach, Florida. Among other risks, loss of key personnel, disruption during the course of this relocation and related factors may adversely affect our Viking business in the coming year. Our inability to successfully complete the integration of the operations of Office Depot and Viking could have a material adverse effect on our future sales growth and profitability.

International Activity: We have operations in a number of international markets. We intend to enter additional international markets as attractive opportunities arise. Each entry could take the form of a start-up, acquisition of stock or assets or a joint venture or licensing arrangement. We have made a decision to accelerate our growth in Europe, increasing more rapidly than originally planned the number of countries in which we operate. In addition to the risks described above (in our domestic operations), internationally we face such risks as foreign currency fluctuations, unstable political and economic conditions, and, because some of our foreign operations are not wholly owned, compromised operating control in certain countries. Recent world events have served to underscore even further the risks and uncertainties of operating in other parts of the world. Risks of civil unrest, war and economic crisis in portions of the world outside North America in which we operate represent a more significant factor than may have been the case in the past. Also, we have experienced significant fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates in 2002, which affected the sales and earnings in our International Division. Our results may continue to be affected by these fluctuations, both positive and negative, in the future as the value of the U.S. dollar changes against other currencies. In addition, we do not have a large group of managers experienced in international operations and will need to recruit additional management resources to successfully compete in many foreign markets. All of these risks could have a material adverse effect on our financial position or our results from

operations. Moreover, as we increase the relative percentage of our business that is operated globally, we also increase the impact these factors have on our future operating results. Our startup operation in Japan, in particular, has proven to be disappointing to date and has generated losses that have materially affected our financial results in the past and may do so in the future. Because of differing commercial practices, laws and other factors, our ability to use the Internet and electronic commerce to substantially increase sales in international locations may not progress at the same rate as in North America.

Global Sourcing of Products/Private Label: In recent years, we have substantially increased the number and types of products which we sell under our own Office Depot®, Viking™, and other private label brands. We expect this trend to continue in the future. We source many of these products from outside the United States, particularly in the Far East. While these products have attractive margins and enhance our brand image, the increased reliance on foreign sourced products introduces its own set of risks and uncertainties. Sources of supply may prove to be unreliable, or the quality of the sourced products may vary from our expectations. Economic and civil unrest in areas of the world where we source such products could adversely impact the availability or cost of such products, or both. Moreover, this increased reliance on globally sourced products also subjects our Company to other risks, such as the protracted dockworkers strike on the U.S. West Coast that adversely impacted imported products for a substantial period of time in 2002. Any of these circumstances could have a material adverse effect on our financial performance in the future.

Sources and Uses of Cash: We believe that our current level of cash and cash equivalents, future operating cash flows, lease financing arrangements and funds available under our credit facilities and term loans should be sufficient to fund our planned expansion, integration and other operating cash needs for at least the next year. However, there can be no assurance that additional sources of financing will not be required during the next twelve months as a result of unanticipated cash demands, opportunities for expansion, acquisition or investment, changes in growth strategy, changes in our warehouse integration plans or adverse operating results. We could attempt to meet our financial needs through the capital markets in the form of either equity or debt financing. Alternative financing will be considered if market conditions make it financially attractive. There can be no assurance that any additional funds required by us, whether within the next twelve months or thereafter, will be available to us on satisfactory terms. Our inability to access needed financial resources could have a material adverse effect on our financial position or operating results.

M&A Activity: In the past, since the Viking merger in 1998, we have limited our merger and acquisition activity to relatively small acquisitions. As we seek ways to more aggressively expand and grow our business, it appears more likely that we will increase our interest in M&A activity both domestically and internationally. While the opportunities from such activity cannot be ignored, neither can the clear reality that many acquisitions do not measure up to the expectations of the acquiring company, for a host of reasons. M&A activity may divert attention of our executive management team away from our existing core businesses. We may do a less than optimal job of due diligence or evaluation of target companies, and, as our experience with Viking serves to indicate, the task of integrating two substantial businesses can prove daunting. Failure to grow our businesses through M&A activity, or failure to execute M&A activity in a satisfactory manner could have a significant and material adverse effect on our future business prospects and/or our financial performance in the future.

Effects of Certain One-Time Charges: Since our merger with Viking and our comprehensive business review in 2000, we have recorded additional charges and credits to adjust past estimates, such as facility closure costs, to reflect current conditions. There can be no assurance that additional charges of this nature will not be required in the future as well. In particular, we expect that a retail store chain, such as our Retail Stores Division, should expect to close a certain number of stores each year, while remodeling and/or relocating a number of other stores. We cannot be certain that our decisions to close, remodel and/or relocate stores will have the desired favorable results on our financial performance, nor can we anticipate the size and nature of non-recurring charges associated with such matters. Such charges, if any, could have a materially adverse impact on our financial position or operating results in the future.

Impact of New Legislation and New Accounting Rules: In July 2002, the United States Congress passed, and President Bush signed into law, legislation that has been called the most comprehensive set of reforms of public companies in over a half century. Moreover, the implementation of this legislation (the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 ("SOA")) is dependent upon the adoption of a host of new regulations by the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") and the newly created Public Company Accounting Oversight Board. New regulations may dramatically change the manner in which the Company is required to report its results of operations, balance sheet items and other aspects of financial accounting in the future. While Office Depot believes that it has been at all times in material compliance with laws and regulations

pertaining to the proper recording and reporting of our financial results, there can be no assurance that future regulations, implementing SOA and otherwise, will not have a material adverse impact on our reported results as compared with prior reporting periods. Certain policy issues, such as the expensing of stock options issued to our employees, could, for example, have a dramatic impact on our reported results of operations, depending upon the outcome of current discussions regarding which, if any, of these policy issues should or will change. Any or all of the foregoing could have a material adverse impact on our reported financial results. The Financial Accounting Standards Board (the "FASB") has promulgated several new accounting standards and is considering others, some of which could have a material impact on our reported results. In particular, our Company is required to assess the continuing value of goodwill and long-lived assets. This assessment requires judgment and estimates about future cash flows, which may or may not be realized. Changes in facts or assumptions could cause the write-down or write-off of long-lived assets or goodwill associated with our operations in Japan, as well as in our newly acquired subsidiary, 4Sure.com, Inc. Reflecting the slow economy in general and the slowdown in technology sales in particular, this subsidiary has not performed as we had anticipated at the time we acquired that company. The impact of any required write-off of goodwill associated with these or other units of the Company could have a material adverse impact on our reported financial results in future periods. Additionally, the FASB has begun a project to address revenue recognition concepts. Results of this project may affect how companies, including Office Depot, measure and report sales. A change to the practices currently followed could have a significant impact on the amount of revenue recognized.

Continued Economic Downturn: In the decade of the 1990's, the favorable United States economy contributed to the expansion and growth of retailers. Our country experienced low inflation, relatively low interest rates, low unemployment and an escalation of new businesses. Since the turn of the 21st century, however, the economy has been in a downturn which has seen increased unemployment, stagnant business growth rates and a substantial decrease in the formation of new businesses. All of these factors have combined to negatively affect our businesses, especially in the United States and Japan. The Federal Reserve continued to dramatically reduce interest rates throughout 2002 in recognition of the economic downturn—or recession—in an effort to address that downturn. The overall stock market has been in a period of poor performance throughout since 2000. The retail industry, in particular, continues to display signs of a slowdown, with several

specialty retailers, both in and outside our industry segment, reporting earnings warnings throughout 2002. One major discount retailer in the Fortune 50 filed for bankruptcy protection early in 2002, further indicating that the slow economy is having an impact on the retail industry. The depth and duration of this general economic slowdown may adversely impact our business and the results of our operations in the future.

Effect of Possible War: Among the chief uncertainties facing our nation and world, and as a result our business, is the possibility of a war in the Middle East. Obviously no one can predict with certainty whether such an eventuality will occur, or if it does, what the overall economic impact will be. Clearly, such an event or series of events could have a very serious adverse impact on our business in 2003 and beyond.

Executive Management: Since the appointment of our new Chief Executive Officer in July 2000, we have continued to evolve our management organization to better address the future goals of our Company. In 2002, we filled key positions by adding Executive Vice Presidents in the areas of Information Technology, Merchandising and

Marketing. These new senior executives, in turn, have made significant changes in their respective business organizations. In many cases, new executives have joined our Company midway through 2002 or even later. While most key positions have been filled, not all such critical positions are filled at this time. Various searches are underway to identify the best individuals to fill these positions. Furthermore, our new leadership team, and the new management structure we have adopted, may prove not to be ideal for our Company and may not result in the benefits expected; and, as a result, may materially and adversely affect our future operating results.

DISCLAIMER OF OBLIGATION TO UPDATE

We assume no obligation (and specifically disclaim any such obligation) to update these Cautionary Statements or any other forward-looking statements contained in this Annual Report to reflect actual results, changes in assumptions or other factors affecting such forward-looking statements.

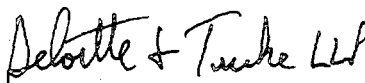
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors of Office Depot, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Office Depot, Inc. (the "Company") as of December 28, 2002 and December 29, 2001 and the related consolidated statements of earnings, stockholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 28, 2002. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Office Depot, Inc. as of December 28, 2002 and December 29, 2001 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 28, 2002 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.



Certified Public Accountants

Miami, Florida
February 13, 2003

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	December 28, 2002	December 29, 2001
<i>(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)</i>		
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 877,088	\$ 565,388
Short-term investments	6,435	—
Receivables, net of allowances of \$29,149 in 2002 and \$32,228 in 2001	771,632	774,175
Merchandise inventories, net	1,305,589	1,253,420
Deferred income taxes	143,073	148,490
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	105,898	81,908
Total current assets	3,209,715	2,823,381
Property and equipment, net	1,118,062	1,099,618
Goodwill	257,797	242,762
Other assets	180,238	165,882
Total assets	\$4,765,812	\$4,331,643
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$1,173,973	\$1,058,436
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	662,490	617,210
Income taxes payable	139,431	107,347
Current maturities of long-term debt	16,115	318,521
Total current liabilities	1,992,009	2,101,514
Deferred income taxes and other credits	64,721	64,139
Long-term debt, net of current maturities	411,970	315,331
Zero coupon, convertible subordinated notes	—	2,221
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock—authorized 800,000,000 shares of \$.01 par value; issued 393,905,052 in 2002 and 385,538,340 in 2001	3,939	3,855
Additional paid-in capital	1,118,028	1,007,088
Unamortized value of long-term incentive stock grant	(1,295)	(2,578)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	1,165	(71,273)
Retained earnings	2,028,442	1,717,734
Treasury stock, at cost—85,389,591 shares in 2002 and 82,443,170 shares in 2001	(853,167)	(806,388)
Total stockholders' equity	2,297,112	1,848,438
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$4,765,812	\$4,331,643

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EARNINGS

(In thousands, except per share amounts)

	2002	2001	2000
Sales	\$11,356,633	\$11,082,112	\$11,495,493
Cost of goods sold and occupancy costs	8,022,663	7,940,067	8,435,928
Gross profit	3,333,970	3,142,045	3,059,565
Store and warehouse operating and selling expenses	2,331,384	2,322,577	2,388,108
General and administrative expenses	486,279	445,538	447,693
Facility closure costs	6,744	8,436	110,038
Other operating expenses	9,855	12,125	6,733
Operating profit	499,708	353,369	106,993
Other income (expense):			
Interest income	18,509	12,980	11,345
Interest expense	(46,195)	(43,339)	(32,683)
Miscellaneous income (expense), net	7,183	(9,057)	4,632
Earnings from continuing operations before income taxes	479,205	313,953	90,287
Income taxes	167,722	112,296	41,972
Earnings from continuing operations	311,483	201,657	48,315
Discontinued operations	(775)	(614)	1,017
Net earnings	\$ 310,708	\$ 201,043	\$ 49,332
Earnings per share from continuing operations:			
Basic	\$ 1.02	\$ 0.68	\$ 0.16
Diluted	0.98	0.66	0.16
Net earnings per share:			
Basic	\$ 1.01	\$ 0.67	\$ 0.16
Diluted	0.98	0.66	0.16

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

<i>(In thousands, except share amounts)</i>	Common stock shares	Common Stock amount	Additional paid-in capital	Unamortized value of long- term incentive stock grant	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Compre- hensive income (loss)	Retained earnings	Treasury stock
Balance at December 25, 1999	376,212,439	\$ 3,762	\$ 926,295	\$ (4,065)	\$ 15,730		\$ 1,467,359	\$(501,361)
Comprehensive income:								
Net earnings						\$ 49,332	49,332	
Foreign currency translation adjustment					(7,093)	(7,093)		
Realized gain on investment securities, net of tax					(62,127)	(62,127)		
Comprehensive (loss)						<u>\$ (19,888)</u>		
Acquisition of treasury stock								(300,797)
Grant of long-term incentive stock	25,000		199	(199)				
Cancellation of long-term incentive stock	(50,000)		(819)	600				
Exercise of stock options (including income tax benefits)	424,809	4	(1,984)					
Issuance of stock under employee stock purchase plans	1,372,566	14	9,713					
Matching contributions under 401(k) and deferred compensation plans	703,545	7	5,810					
Amortization of long-term incentive stock grant				871				
Balance at December 30, 2000	378,688,359	3,787	939,214	(2,793)	(53,490)		1,516,691	(802,158)
Comprehensive income:								
Net earnings						\$ 201,043	201,043	
Foreign currency translation adjustment					(17,783)	(17,783)		
Comprehensive income						<u>\$ 183,260</u>		
Acquisition of treasury stock								(4,194)
Grant of long-term incentive stock	80,000	1	764	(764)				
Exercise of stock options (including income tax benefits)	5,604,810	55	56,430					(60)
Issuance of stock under employee stock purchase plans	751,400	8	6,712					
Matching contributions under 401(k) and deferred compensation plans	413,771	4	3,957					
Direct Stock Purchase Plans			11					24
Amortization of long-term incentive stock grant				979				
Balance at December 29, 2001	385,538,340	3,855	1,007,088	(2,578)	(71,273)		1,717,734	(806,388)
Comprehensive income:								
Net earnings						\$ 310,708	310,708	
Foreign currency translation adjustment					72,438	72,438		
Comprehensive income						<u>\$ 383,146</u>		
Acquisition of treasury stock								(45,869)
Grant of long-term incentive stock	15,000		218	(218)				
Cancellation of long-term incentive stock	(73,524)		(549)	284				
Exercise of stock options (including income tax benefits)	8,195,441	82	108,478					(965)
Issuance of stock under employee stock purchase plans	139,773	1	1,097					
Matching contributions under 401(k) and deferred compensation plans	90,022	1	1,663					
Direct Stock Purchase Plans			33					55
Amortization of long-term incentive stock grant				1,217				
Balance at December 28, 2002	393,905,052	\$ 3,939	\$ 1,118,028	\$(1,295)	\$ 1,165		\$ 2,028,442	\$(853,167)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(In thousands)

	2002	2001	2000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net earnings	\$ 310,708	\$ 201,043	\$ 49,332
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Discontinued operations	775	614	(1,017)
Depreciation and amortization	200,747	198,223	204,253
Charges for losses on inventories and receivables	93,220	108,690	118,651
Net earnings from equity method investments	(9,279)	(10,892)	(9,436)
Accreted interest on zero coupon, convertible subordinated notes	7,558	11,308	19,203
Employee stock benefit plans	2,616	5,001	6,469
Deferred income taxes	(9,994)	196	(81,814)
Net loss (gain) on investment securities	2,998	14,100	(12,414)
Loss (gain) on disposal of property and equipment	1,465	(5,273)	10,585
Facility closure costs and impairment charges	12,130	43,623	114,343
Other operating activities	24,660	—	—
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Decrease (increase) in receivables	11,668	83,581	(85,979)
(Increase) decrease in merchandise inventories	(99,487)	75,238	(67,347)
Net (increase) decrease in prepaid expenses and other assets	(18,169)	8,961	(23,951)
Net increase in accounts payable, accrued expenses and deferred credits	170,281	11,528	74,048
Total adjustments	391,189	544,898	265,594
Net cash provided by operating activities	701,897	745,941	314,926
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Purchase of short-term investments	(6,435)	—	—
Purchases of investment securities	(2,151)	—	(30,112)
Proceeds from sale of investment securities	—	—	54,006
Acquisitions	—	(45,960)	—
Capital expenditures	(202,218)	(208,056)	(266,998)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	11,338	20,945	4,469
Net cash used in investing activities	(199,466)	(233,071)	(238,635)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Net proceeds from exercise of stock options and sale of stock under employee stock purchase plans	88,898	52,962	12,388
Repurchase of common stock for treasury	(45,869)	(4,193)	(300,797)
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	—	266,286	430,522
Payments on long- and short-term borrowings	(12,350)	(400,458)	(27,015)
Repurchase of zero coupon, convertible subordinated notes	(243,304)	—	(249,191)
Net cash used in financing activities	(212,625)	(85,403)	(134,093)
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	21,894	(8,537)	(10,587)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	311,700	418,930	(68,389)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	565,388	146,458	214,847
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 877,088	\$ 565,388	\$ 146,458

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE A—SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Nature of Business: Office Depot, Inc. (the "Company") is a global supplier of office products and services, with sales in 20 countries outside the United States and Canada under the Office Depot®, Viking Office Products®, Viking Direct®, and 4Sure.com® brand names. Products and services are offered through wholly owned retail stores, contract business-to-business sales relationships, commercial catalogs and multiple web sites providing a wide range of office products, computers and technical support functions.

Basis of Presentation: The consolidated financial statements of Office Depot, Inc. and its subsidiaries have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. All intercompany transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. Non-controlling investments in joint ventures selling office products and services in Mexico and Israel are accounted for using the equity method. The Company's share of joint ventures' operations is included in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings in miscellaneous income (expense), net.

Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to current year presentation.

Fiscal Periods: Fiscal years are based on a 52- or 53-week period ending on the last Saturday in December. The 2000 financial statements consist of 53 weeks; all other periods presented consist of 52 weeks.

Estimates and Assumptions: Preparation of these financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect amounts reported in the financial statements and related notes. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

Foreign Currency Translation: Assets and liabilities of international operations are translated into U.S. dollars using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Revenues and expenses are translated at average monthly exchange rates. Translation adjustments resulting from this process are recorded in stockholders' equity as a component of other comprehensive income (loss).

Cash Equivalents: Highly liquid securities with maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition are classified as cash equivalents.

Receivables: Trade receivables, net, totaled \$482.5 million and \$454.5 million at December 28, 2002 and December 29, 2001, respectively. An allowance for doubtful accounts has been recorded to reduce receivables to an amount expected to be collectible from customers. The allowance recorded at December 28, 2002 and December 29, 2001 was approximately \$29.1 million and \$32.2 million, respectively. Receivables generated through a private label credit card program are transferred to a financial services company with recourse to Office Depot.

The Company's exposure to credit risk associated with trade receivables is limited by having a large customer base that extends across many different industries and geographic regions. However, the Company's

receivables may be adversely affected by an economic slowdown in the U.S. or internationally.

Other receivables, totaling \$289.1 million and \$319.7 million as of December 28, 2002 and December 29, 2001, respectively, consist primarily of amounts due from vendors under purchase rebate, cooperative advertising and various other marketing programs. Amounts expected to be received from vendors relating to purchases of merchandise inventories are recognized as a reduction of cost of goods sold as the merchandise is sold. Amounts relating to cooperative advertising and marketing programs are recognized as a reduction of advertising expense in the period that the related expenses are recognized.

Merchandise Inventories: Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market value. The weighted average method is used to determine the cost of over 90% of inventories and the first-in-first-out method is used for the remainder of our inventories, primarily in our International Division.

Income Taxes: Income tax expense is recognized at applicable U.S. or international tax rates. Certain revenue and expense items may be recognized in one period for financial statement purposes and a different period's income tax return. The tax effects of such differences are reported as deferred income taxes.

Essentially all earnings of foreign subsidiaries are expected to be reinvested in overseas expansion. Accordingly, no provision has been made for incremental U.S. taxes on undistributed earnings considered permanently invested. Cumulative undistributed earnings of our foreign subsidiaries for which no Federal income taxes have been provided was \$778.7 million and \$582.0 million as of December 28, 2002 and December 29, 2001, respectively.

Property and Equipment: Property and equipment additions are recorded at cost. Depreciation and amortization is recognized over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method. The useful lives of depreciable assets is estimated to be 15–30 years for buildings and 3–10 years for furniture, fixtures and equipment. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of the terms of the underlying leases or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

Investments: In prior years the Company made various investments in Internet-based companies and funds. Certain of these investments were recorded as investments at cost while others were considered available for sale and, accordingly, were carried at their estimated fair value with any changes in fair value being recorded as a separate component of stockholders' equity, net of applicable taxes. In fiscal 2000, investments considered available for sale were sold. The remaining investments are carried at cost and their value is periodically monitored. If a decline in value is considered other than temporary, an impairment charge is recognized in earnings in the period when the determination is made. At December 28, 2002 and December 29, 2001, the portfolio totaled \$14.4 million and \$15.2 million, respectively.

Goodwill: Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price and related costs over the value assigned to net tangible and identifiable intangible assets of businesses acquired and accounted for under the

purchase method. Under accounting rules that became effective at the beginning of 2002, goodwill is no longer amortized, but it is tested annually for possible impairment. See Note E for goodwill balances and related information.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets: Long-lived assets are reviewed for possible impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of such assets may not be recoverable. Impairment is assessed at the location level, considering the estimated undiscounted cash flows over the asset's remaining life. If estimated cash flows are insufficient to recover the investment, an impairment loss is recognized based on the fair value of the asset less any costs of disposition. Beginning with fiscal year 2002, we adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 144, *Accounting for the Impairment and Disposal of Long-Lived Assets*. Impairment losses of \$5.4 million and \$19.3 million were recognized in 2002 and 2001 relating to certain under-performing retail stores. Impairment charges of \$63.0 million were also recognized in 2000.

Facility Closure Costs: The Company regularly reviews store performance against expectations and closes stores not meeting investment requirements. Costs associated with closures resulting from such ongoing performance reviews, principally lease cancellation costs, have historically been accrued when the decision to close is made. New accounting rules that became effective at the beginning of fiscal year 2003 will generally delay recognition of lease termination costs from the date of closure commitment to the date the facility is no longer used in an operating capacity. See Note C for discussion of facility closures in 2000 and related adjustments.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments: The estimated fair values of financial instruments recognized in the Consolidated Balance Sheets or disclosed within these Notes to our Consolidated Financial Statements have been determined using available market information, information from unrelated third-party financial institutions and appropriate valuation methodologies. However, considerable judgment is required when interpreting market information and other data to develop estimates of fair value. Accordingly, the estimates presented are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that could be realized in a current market exchange.

Short-Term Assets and Liabilities: The fair values of cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, receivables and accounts payable approximate their carrying values because of their short-term nature.

Notes Payable: The fair values of the zero coupon, convertible subordinated notes and senior subordinated notes were determined based on quoted market prices.

Interest Rate Swaps and Foreign Currency Contracts: The fair values of our interest rate swaps and foreign currency contracts are the amounts receivable or payable to terminate the agreements at the reporting date, taking into account current interest and exchange rates. No amounts were outstanding at the end of 2002, and amounts at the end of 2001 were immaterial.

There were no significant differences as of December 28, 2002 and December 29, 2001 between the carrying values and fair values of the financial instruments except as disclosed below:

	2002		2001	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>				
Zero coupon, convertible subordinated notes	\$ —	\$ —	\$235,747	\$258,794
Senior subordinated notes	262,213	279,625	245,360	271,250

Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation: The Company accounts for its stock-based compensation plans under Accounting Principles Board ("APB") Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*, and related Interpretations. Essentially all employee stock options are issued at market value on the date of grant. Under APB 25, no compensation expense is recognized for such options. The compensation cost charged against income for restricted shares issued under the Long-Term Equity Incentive Plan and Long-Term Incentive Stock Plan, as well as the Company's match under the retirement savings plans totaled \$9.4 million, \$4.9 million and \$6.4 million in 2002, 2001 and 2000, respectively. Had compensation cost for awards under our stock-based compensation plans been determined using the fair value method prescribed by Statement of Financial Accounting Standard ("FAS") No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*, the Company would have recognized additional compensation expense, net of related tax effects, of approximately \$29.4 million, \$36.7 million and \$39.5 million in 2002, 2001 and 2000, respectively. The Company prepares this pro forma disclosure based on the assumptions listed below, as well as an assumption of forfeiture rates for unvested options. As provided in FAS 123, pro forma compensation expense is adjusted at the end of the vesting period for differences between estimated and actual forfeitures. The decline in pro forma compensation expense presented for 2002 reflects higher than anticipated forfeitures of unvested options issued in 1999. This decline relates to these pro forma disclosures only and did not affect expenses presented in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings. The pro forma information below is based on provisions of FAS 123, as amended by FAS 148, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation—Transition and Disclosure*, issued in December 2002.

(In thousands, except per share amounts)	2002	2001	2000
Net earnings			
As reported	\$310,708	\$201,043	\$49,332
Pro forma	281,332	164,335	9,794
Net earnings per share—Basic			
As reported	\$ 1.01	\$ 0.67	\$ 0.16
Pro forma	0.92	0.55	0.03
Net earnings per share—Diluted			
As reported	\$ 0.98	\$ 0.66	\$ 0.16
Pro forma	0.89	0.54	0.03

The fair value of each stock option granted is established on the date of the grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model, with the following weighted average assumptions for grants in 2002, 2001 and 2000:

- Risk-free interest rates of 4.69% for 2002, 4.58% for 2001 and 6.37% for 2000
- Expected lives of 4.4, 4.9 and 5.6 years for 2002, 2001 and 2000, respectively
- A dividend yield of zero for all three years
- Expected volatility of 40% for all three years

Revenue Recognition: Revenue is recognized at the point of sale for retail transactions and at the time of successful delivery for contract, catalog and Internet sales. An allowance for sales returns has been recorded based on past experience. Revenue from sales of extended warranty service plans is either recognized at the point of sale or over the warranty period, depending on the determination of legal obligor status. All performance obligations and risk of loss associated with such contracts are transferred to an unrelated third-party administrator at the time the contracts are sold. Costs associated with these contracts are recognized in the same period as the related revenue.

Shipping and Handling Fees and Costs: Income generated from shipping and handling fees is classified as revenues for all periods presented. The costs related to shipping and handling are included as a component of store and warehouse operating and selling expenses. These costs were \$717.8 million in 2002, \$740.8 million in 2001 and \$747.8 million in 2000.

Advertising: Advertising costs are either charged to expense when incurred or, in the case of direct marketing advertising, capitalized and amortized in proportion to the related revenues. We participate in cooperative advertising programs with our vendors in which they reimburse us for a portion of our advertising costs. Advertising expense, net of cooperative advertising allowances, amounted to \$317.6 million in 2002, \$309.5 million in 2001 and \$287.9 million in 2000.

Pre-Opening Expenses: Pre-opening expenses related to opening new stores and warehouses or relocating existing stores and warehouses are expensed as incurred and included in other operating expenses.

Self-Insurance: Office Depot is primarily self-insured for workers' compensation, auto and general liability and employee medical insurance programs. Self-insurance liabilities are based on claims filed and estimates of claims incurred but not reported. These liabilities are not discounted.

Comprehensive Income (Loss): Comprehensive income (loss) represents the change in stockholders' equity from transactions and other events and circumstances arising from non-stockholder sources. Comprehensive income (loss) consists of net earnings, foreign currency translation adjustments and realized or unrealized gains (losses) on investment securities that are available for sale, net of applicable income taxes.

Derivative Financial Instruments: Certain derivative financial instruments may be used to hedge the exposure to foreign currency exchange rate and interest rate risks, subject to established risk management policies. Such approved financial instruments include swaps, options,

caps, forwards and futures. Use of derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes is prohibited by Company policies.

New Accounting Standards: In July 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement No. 143, *Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations*. This Statement requires capitalizing asset retirement costs as part of the total cost of the related long-lived asset and subsequently allocating the total expense to future periods using a systematic and rational method. Our adoption of this Statement, at the beginning of fiscal year 2003, did not have a material impact on our results of operations.

In April 2002, the FASB issued Statement No. 145, *Rescission of FASB Statements No. 4, 44, and 64, Amendment of FASB Statement No. 13, and Technical Correction*. This Statement eliminates extraordinary accounting treatment for reporting gain or loss on debt extinguishment, and amends other existing authoritative pronouncements to make various technical corrections, clarify meanings, or describe their applicability under changed conditions. Our adoption of this Statement, at the beginning of fiscal year 2003, did not have a material impact on our results of operations.

In June 2002, the FASB issued Statement No. 146, *Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities*. This Statement requires recording costs associated with exit or disposal activities at their fair values when a liability has been incurred. Under previous guidance, certain exit costs were accrued upon management's commitment to an exit plan, which is generally before an actual liability has been incurred. The adoption of this Statement, at the beginning of fiscal year 2003 had no immediate impact, but will affect the timing of future exit or disposal activities reported by the Company.

In November 2002, the FASB issued Interpretation 45, *Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others*. This Interpretation expands the disclosures to be made by a guarantor about its obligations under certain guarantees and requires that, at the inception of a guarantee, a guarantor recognize a liability for the fair value of the obligation undertaken in issuing the guarantee. The disclosure requirements are effective immediately and are provided in Note H. The initial recognition and measurement provisions of this Interpretation are effective for guarantees issued or modified after December 31, 2002. We do not expect the adoption of the initial recognition and measurement provisions of this Interpretation to have a material impact on our results of operations.

In November 2002, the Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) of the FASB reached a consensus on EITF 02-16, *Accounting by a Reseller for Cash Consideration Received from a Vendor*. Among other conclusions reached, EITF 02-16 requires that consideration received from a vendor be presumed to be a reduction of the cost of the vendor's products or services. This presumption can be overcome if the consideration can be shown to represent either a payment for assets or services delivered to the vendor or a reimbursement of costs incurred by the reseller to sell the vendor's products. This treatment is effective for arrangements entered into or modified on or after January 1, 2003. As stated above, cooperative advertising programs offset a portion of our advertising costs. A change

to the accounting for cooperative advertising arrangements could result in receipts from vendors being applied to lower product costs in inventory and therefore impact the timing of recognition through the cost of goods sold. This change could increase gross profit and increase advertising expense. We have not yet completed our assessment of whether, or to what extent, this ruling will impact our results of operations.

NOTE B—DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

In August 2002, the Company announced its decision to sell its Australian operations. Accordingly, the Australian portion of the Company's business is reported as a discontinued operation in the International segment disclosure and the consolidated financial statements. Prior periods presented have been restated to reflect this classification. The sale was completed in January 2003 with no significant impact on net earnings.

Australia's sales and pre-tax profit (loss), respectively, were \$80.9 million and \$(1.0) million for 2002; \$72.0 million and \$0.2 million for 2001; and \$74.2 million and \$2.2 million for 2000. Diluted earnings per share was not affected by discontinued operations in the three years presented. Basic (loss) per share amounts were \$(0.01) and \$(0.01), for 2002 and 2001, respectively. Australia's assets and liabilities have been classified as held for sale and at December 28, 2002 and December 29, 2001, respectively, \$33.0 million and \$29.6 million are included in prepaid expenses and other current assets and \$7.0 million and \$6.9 million are included in accrued expenses and other current liabilities in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets.

NOTE C—2000 COMPREHENSIVE BUSINESS REVIEW

During the second half of 2000, the Company performed a comprehensive review of the business. As a result of this review, a significant number of facilities were closed, assets were written down and employees were severed. Separate from this review, other charges and credits were recorded so that the net charge recorded for the year 2000 totaled \$260.6 million. Activity relating to the business review included facility closure costs of \$110.0 million; asset impairments of \$63.0 million; inventory write-downs of \$38.4 million; write-off of corporate assets of \$11.2 million; goodwill impairment of \$11.1 million; and severance costs of \$35.6 million. Additionally, the Company recorded a \$10.5 million net charge to establish a reserve for sales returns and allowances, a \$45.5 million charge to recognize declines in the value of investments, realized a \$57.9 million gain on the sale of investments, and recorded a \$6.8 million net credit to adjust prior period accrued merger costs.

The accrual for lease termination costs identified above was based on the future commitments under contract, adjusted for anticipated sublease and termination benefits. During 2002 and 2001, additional net charges of \$6.7 million and \$8.4 million, respectively, were recorded because of lower than anticipated recoveries resulting from a softening in the market for sublease space. Future changes in the market for real estate subleases may cause our current estimates to change, therefore resulting in additional charges or credits to our future results. The accrued balance relating to our future commitments under operating leases of our closed stores was \$60.4 million and \$76.7 million at December 28, 2002 and December 29, 2001, respectively.

NOTE D—PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment consisted of:

	December 28, 2002	December 29, 2001
(Dollars in thousands)		
Land	\$ 79,253	\$ 87,055
Buildings	253,930	239,012
Leasehold improvements	630,442	608,004
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	1,098,897	960,831
	2,062,522	1,894,902
Less accumulated depreciation	(944,460)	(795,284)
	\$1,118,062	\$1,099,618

The above table of property and equipment includes assets held under capital leases as follows:

	December 28, 2002	December 29, 2001
(Dollars in thousands)		
Buildings	\$ 55,975	\$ 55,975
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	45,410	37,731
	101,385	93,706
Less accumulated depreciation	(40,590)	(30,321)
	\$ 60,795	\$ 63,385

NOTE E—GOODWILL AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The components of goodwill by segments are listed below:

	December 28, 2002	December 29, 2001
(Dollars in thousands)		
Goodwill:		
North American Retail	\$ 1,470	\$ 1,424
Business Services Group	229,950	213,269
International	26,377	28,069
Total goodwill	\$257,797	\$242,762

The increase in goodwill reflects an election made during 2002 relating to the tax treatment of the 4Sure.com acquisition. The election resulted in the use of acquired net operating loss carryforwards and the related portion of goodwill being deductible over 15 years for tax purposes. This treatment had no impact on the results of operations or current period cash flows. The remaining change in the value of goodwill reflects the impact of accounting for the Australian business as a discontinued operation, as well as fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. Under accounting rules that went into effect at the beginning of 2002, goodwill and indefinite life intangible assets are no longer amortized but are tested annually for impairment. Goodwill amortization in 2001 and 2000 was \$5.2 million and \$5.1 million, respectively. Without this amortization, pro forma earnings per share would have increased by \$0.02 for both 2001 and 2000.

The net book value of intangible assets totaled \$12.5 million at December 28, 2002 and \$10.9 million at December 29, 2001 and is included in other assets in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Amortization of intangible assets was \$1.5 million in 2002, \$2.0 million in 2001, and \$2.1 million in 2000. It is anticipated that amortization expense will continue at approximately \$1.5 million for 2003, \$0.9 million for 2004, and \$0.4 million per year for the three years thereafter.

NOTE F—DEBT

The debt components consisted of the following:

	December 28, 2002	December 29, 2001
<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>		
Current maturities of long-term debt:		
Capital lease obligations	\$ 14,469	\$ 10,486
Zero coupon, convertible subordinated notes	—	233,526
Yen borrowings	—	74,509
Other	1,646	—
	<u>\$ 16,115</u>	<u>\$318,521</u>
Long-term debt, net of current maturities:		
Yen borrowings	\$ 81,415	\$ —
Senior subordinated notes	262,213	245,360
Capital lease obligations	65,095	69,971
Other	3,247	—
	<u>\$411,970</u>	<u>\$315,331</u>

In April 2002, the Company replaced its 364-day credit agreement, domestic credit facility, and its yen facility with a single credit facility through a syndicate of banks. This new revolving credit facility provides for borrowings in the aggregate amount of \$600 million, including up to \$150 million for issuance of standby and trade letters of credit. This agreement is a three-year, unsecured revolving credit facility maturing on April 24, 2005. Borrowings up to the full amount of the facility are allowed in U.S. dollars, euros, British pounds, or yen and will bear interest at a benchmark variable rate plus a spread determined at the time of usage. For U.S. dollar borrowings, interest will be based on the then-current London Interbank Offering Rate (LIBOR). For international borrowings, interest will be based on the then-current Eurocurrency rate. The Company can specify the benchmark rates for periods of one, two, three or six months. Based on the Company's current credit ratings, all borrowings would include a spread of 0.925%. The facility contains restrictive covenants relating to various financial ratios. As of December 28, 2002, yen borrowings equivalent to \$81.4 million were outstanding with an average effective interest rate of 1.05%, and outstanding letters of credit totaled \$75.5 million.

Based on the termination date of the credit agreement outstanding at December 29, 2001, yen facility borrowings were classified as current maturities of long-term debt in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet. Under the existing facility, outstanding yen borrowings at December 28, 2002 are classified as long-term debt.

In July 2001, the Company issued \$250 million of seven year, non-callable, senior subordinated notes due on July 15, 2008. The notes have a coupon interest rate of 10.00%, payable semi-annually on January 15 and July 15. In August 2001, the Company entered into LIBOR-based variable rate swap agreements to convert the fixed interest rate on these notes. In September 2002, the Company terminated these interest rate swap agreements and received proceeds of \$18.8 million. The benefit associated with these proceeds is being amortized over the remaining term of the notes, lowering the effective interest rate on this borrowing to 8.7%.

In 1992 and 1993 the Company issued two series of zero coupon, convertible subordinated notes (Liquid Yield Options Notes (LYONs®)). The 1992 LYONs® had an original maturity of December 2007 and contained an option feature allowing each holder to put the security to the Company on December 11, 2002. Because of the holder's option, the 1992 LYONs® were included in current maturities of long-term debt in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 29, 2001. In August 2002, the Company redeemed all of the 1992 LYONs® for \$241 million, representing the original issue price plus accrued interest. In September 2002, the Company also exercised its option to redeem the remaining 1993 LYONs® for \$2.3 million, representing the remaining original issue price plus accrued interest.

The Company is in compliance with all restrictive covenants included in the above debt agreements.

Under capital lease agreements, the Company is required to make certain monthly, quarterly or annual lease payments through 2020. The aggregate minimum capital lease payments for the next five years and beyond, with their present value as of December 28, 2002, are as follows:

	December 28, 2002
<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	
2003	\$ 20,159
2004	13,193
2005	9,341
2006	6,790
2007	6,888
Thereafter	64,669
Total minimum lease payments	<u>121,040</u>
Less amount representing interest at 5.00% to 10.27%	<u>41,476</u>
Present value of net minimum lease payments	<u>79,564</u>
Less current portion	<u>14,469</u>
Long-term portion	<u>\$ 65,095</u>

NOTE G—INCOME TAXES

The income tax provision consisted of the following:

	2002	2001	2000
<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>			
Current:			
Federal	\$114,420	\$ 66,074	\$ 71,407
State	14,181	12,904	22,616
Foreign	29,127	33,122	29,763
Deferred	9,994	196	(81,814)
Total provision for income taxes	<u>\$167,722</u>	<u>\$112,296</u>	<u>\$ 41,972</u>

The components of earnings from continuing operations before income taxes consisted of the following:

	2002	2001	2000
<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>			
North America	\$352,645	\$176,711	\$ 6,710
International	126,560	137,242	83,577
Total	<u>\$479,205</u>	<u>\$313,953</u>	<u>\$ 90,287</u>

The tax-effected components of deferred income tax assets and liabilities consisted of the following:

(Dollars in thousands)	December 28, 2002	December 29, 2001
Self-insurance accruals	\$ 26,049	\$ 28,020
Inventory	34,125	25,150
Vacation pay and other accrued compensation	31,558	29,670
Reserve for bad debts	4,585	12,724
Reserve for facility closings	52,637	56,151
Merger costs	4,934	5,304
Unrealized loss on investments	20,279	19,266
Foreign and state net operating loss carryforwards	86,281	88,006
Other items, net	39,545	23,451
Gross deferred tax assets	299,993	287,742
Valuation allowance	(86,281)	(72,605)
Deferred tax assets	213,712	215,137
Basis difference in fixed assets	81,016	71,880
Capitalized leases	5,417	5,573
Excess of tax over book amortization	3,356	3,641
Other items, net	1,730	1,856
Deferred tax liabilities	91,519	82,950
Net deferred tax assets	\$122,193	\$132,187

As of December 28, 2002, we had approximately \$148 million of foreign and \$751 million of state net operating loss carryforwards. Of these carryforwards, approximately \$19 million will expire in 2003, \$10 million will carry over indefinitely, and the balance will expire between 2004 and 2022. The valuation allowance has been developed to reduce our deferred tax asset to an amount that is more likely than not to be realized, and is based upon the uncertainty of the realization of certain foreign and state deferred tax assets relating to net operating loss carryforwards. Also, during 2002, we made an election that resulted in the utilization of acquired net operating losses associated with 4Sure.com. This election reduced deferred tax assets and increased goodwill (see Note E), with no impact on results of operations or current period cash flow. This and certain other non-cash items have been removed for cash flow presentation.

The following is a reconciliation of income taxes at the Federal statutory rate to the provision for income taxes:

(Dollars in thousands)	2002	2001	2000
Federal tax computed at the statutory rate	\$167,721	\$109,945	\$32,361
State taxes, net of Federal benefit	8,526	13,333	6,899
Non-deductible goodwill amortization	—	1,834	1,744
Foreign income taxed at rates other than Federal	(12,656)	(14,534)	(1,822)
Other items, net	4,131	1,718	2,790
Provision for income taxes	\$167,722	\$112,296	\$41,972

NOTE H—COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Operating Leases: Office Depot leases facilities and equipment under agreements that expire in various years through 2029. Substantially all such leases contain provisions for multiple renewal options. In addition to minimum rentals, there are certain executory costs such as real estate taxes, insurance and common area maintenance on most of our facility leases. Certain leases contain provisions for additional rent to be paid if sales exceed a specified amount. The table below shows future minimum lease payments due under non-cancelable leases as of December 28, 2002. These minimum lease payments include facility leases that were accrued as store closure costs (See Note C).

(Dollars in thousands)	
2003	\$ 390,771
2004	353,042
2005	308,916
2006	272,697
2007	251,148
Thereafter	1,118,332
	2,694,906
Less sublease income	90,718
	\$2,604,188

The Company is in the process of opening new stores and CSCs in the ordinary course of business, and leases signed subsequent to December 28, 2002 are not included in the above described commitment amounts. Rent expense, including equipment rental, was approximately \$404.9 million, \$398.1 million and \$393.5 million in 2002, 2001, and 2000, respectively. Included in this rent expense was approximately \$0.7 million, \$0.7 million, and \$1.1 million of contingent rent, otherwise known as percentage rent, in 2002, 2001, and 2000, respectively. Rent expense was reduced by sublease income of approximately \$2.9 million in 2002, \$3.0 million in both 2001 and 2000.

Guarantee of Private Label Credit Card Receivables: Office Depot has private label credit card programs that are managed by a financial services company. The Company acts as the guarantor of all loans between our commercial customers and the financial services company. The difference between the transfer amount and the amount received is recognized in store and warehouse operating and selling expense. Maximum exposure to off-balance sheet credit risk is represented by the outstanding balance of private label credit card receivables transferred, less reserves held by the financial services company which are funded by us. At December 28, 2002, the transferred amount totaled approximately \$265.4 million. The fair value liability associated with risk of loss is included in accrued expenses.

Other: We are involved in litigation arising in the normal course of business. In our opinion, these matters will not materially affect our financial position or results of operations.

NOTE I—EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

LONG-TERM EQUITY INCENTIVE PLAN

The Long-Term Equity Incentive Plan, which was approved by the Company's stockholders, effective October 1, 1997. This plan provides

for the grants of stock options and other incentive awards, including restricted stock, to directors, officers and key employees. Under this plan, stock options must be granted at an option price that is greater than or equal to the market price of the stock on the date of the grant. If an employee owns at least 10% of the Company's outstanding common stock, the option price must be at least 110% of the market price on the date of the grant. Options granted under this plan become exercisable from one to five years after the date of grant, provided that the individual is continuously employed with the Company. All options granted expire no more than 10 years following the date of grant.

To date under this plan, 331,193 shares of restricted stock were issued at no cost to the employees, 63,565 of which have been canceled and 170,000 remain outstanding but restricted. The fair market value of these awards approximated \$4.1 million at the date of the grants. Restricted stock issued under this plan may have vesting periods of up to four years from the date of grant. Compensation expense is recognized on a straight-line basis over the vesting period.

In April 2002, stockholders approved an amendment to the plan allowing the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors to grant performance-based shares to our senior executives and directors. Performance-based shares are used as an incentive to increase shareholder returns with actual awards based on the Company's Total Shareholder Return over a three-year period, compared against the industry peer group. Compensation expense for the anticipated number of shares to be issued, if any,

will be recognized over the vesting period. Depending on actual Company performance, shares issued may be more or less than amounts assigned. As of December 28, 2002, target awards of 258,250 shares have been assigned, but no performance-based shares have been issued.

Tax benefits are recorded based on an estimate of stock options activity. Each year, the prior year's estimated tax benefit is adjusted based on the actual stock sold during the year. Tax benefits received in excess of compensation expense recorded on nonqualified stock options are credited to additional paid-in capital.

LONG-TERM INCENTIVE STOCK PLAN

Prior to our merger with Viking Office Products ("Viking") in 1998, Viking's Long-Term Incentive Stock Plan allowed awards of up to 2,400,000 restricted shares of common stock to key Viking employees. Under this plan, 1,845,000 shares were issued at no cost to employees, of which 1,380,000 have been canceled or the restrictions satisfied, leaving 465,000 restricted shares outstanding. Pursuant to the merger agreement, shares issued under this plan were converted to Office Depot common stock, and no additional shares may be issued under the plan. The fair market value of these restricted stock awards approximated \$10.0 million at the date of the grants. Prior to the merger, the vesting period was 15 years. Because of the plan's change in control provision, however, the employees now vest in their stock ratably over the 15-year period. Compensation expense is recognized on a straight-line basis over the vesting period.

A summary of the status of and changes in our stock option plans for the last three years is presented below.

	2002		2001		2000	
	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding at beginning of year	35,750,521	\$13.46	36,406,229	\$12.81	33,507,066	\$15.31
Granted	6,926,250	16.39	7,509,000	10.63	9,937,750	8.73
Canceled	(3,014,831)	14.74	(2,642,428)	13.99	(6,608,072)	16.45
Exercised	(8,162,308)	10.80	(5,522,280)	7.93	(430,515)	6.18
Outstanding at end of year	31,499,632	\$14.69	35,750,521	\$13.46	36,406,229	\$12.81

As of December 28, 2002, the weighted average fair values of options granted during 2002, 2001, and 2000 were \$6.38, \$4.21, and \$4.18, respectively.

The following table summarizes information about options outstanding at December 28, 2002.

Range of Exercise Prices	Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable	
	Number Outstanding	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (in years)	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number Exercisable	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$ 0.17-\$ 1.95	5,400	2.5	\$ 0.17	5,400	\$ 0.17
1.96- 2.94	—	—	—	—	—
2.95- 4.42	3,000	—	4.04	3,000	4.04
4.43- 6.64	375,360	6.9	6.30	235,983	6.24
6.65- 9.97	7,326,314	7.5	8.49	2,153,301	8.71
9.98- 14.96	6,101,702	5.8	11.66	4,183,239	11.98
14.97- 22.45	15,707,776	6.2	17.76	8,563,456	18.37
22.46- 25.00	1,980,080	5.7	24.19	1,649,580	24.20
\$ 0.17-\$25.00	31,499,632	6.4	\$14.69	16,793,959	\$15.93

EMPLOYEE STOCK PURCHASE PLAN

The Employee Stock Purchase Plan, which was approved by the Company's stockholders, effective July 1999, permits eligible employees to purchase our common stock at 85% of its fair market value. A similar plan is available to employees in the United Kingdom. Effective April 2002, share needs under this plan are now satisfied through open market purchases. However, the Company is authorized to issue up to 1,862,843 shares under this plan.

RETIREMENT SAVINGS PLANS

The Office Depot retirement savings plan, which was approved by the Board of Directors, allows eligible employees to contribute up to 18% of their salary, commissions and bonuses, up to \$11,000 annually, to the

plan on a pretax basis in accordance with the provisions of Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code. Matching contributions of common stock that are made into the plan are equivalent to 50% of the first 6% of an employee's contributions. However, discretionary matching common stock contributions in addition to the normal match may be made. A separate, but identical, retirement savings plan is offered to employees of 4Sure.com. The Company also has a deferred compensation plan that permits eligible employees who are limited in the amount they can contribute to the 401(k) plan to alternatively make tax-deferred contributions of up to 18% of their salary, commissions and bonuses to this plan. Matching contributions to the deferred compensation plan are similar to those under our 401(k) retirement savings plan described above. During 2002, 2001, and 2000, \$8.4 million, 4.0 million and 5.8 million, respectively, was recorded as compensation expense under these programs.

The following is a summary of the Company's equity compensation plans:

Plan	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants, and rights	Weighted average exercise price	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance
Long-Term Equity Incentive Plan (including the Long-Term Incentive Stock Plan) ⁽¹⁾	31,499,632	\$14.69	9,436,540
Employee Stock Purchase Plan (ESPP)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	1,862,843 ⁽²⁾
Retirement Savings Plans	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable ⁽²⁾

(1) Outstanding options under the Long-Term Incentive Stock Plan are satisfied upon exercise with available securities from the Long-Term Equity Incentive Plan.

(2) Effective April 2002, the Company now settles share needs under the ESPP, the 401(k) Plan, and related deferred compensation plan, by open market purchases through the respective plan administrators.

NOTE J—CAPITAL STOCK

PREFERRED STOCK

As of December 28, 2002, there were 1,000,000 shares of \$.01 par value preferred stock authorized of which none are issued or outstanding.

STOCKHOLDER RIGHTS PLAN

Effective September 4, 1996, the Company adopted a Stockholder Rights Plan (the "Rights Plan"). Under this Rights Plan, each stockholder is issued one right to acquire one one-thousandth of a share of Junior Participating Preferred Stock, Series A at an exercise price of \$63.33, subject to adjustment, for each outstanding share of Office Depot common stock they own. These rights are only exercisable if a single person or company were to acquire 20% or more of our outstanding common stock or if the Company announced a tender or exchange offer that would result in 20% or more of our common stock being acquired.

If the Company were acquired, each right, except those of the acquirer, can be exchanged for shares of common stock in the Company with a market value of twice the exercise price of the right. In addition, if the Company becomes involved in a merger or other business combination where (1) the Company was not the surviving company, (2) the Company's common stock was changed or exchanged, or (3) 50% or more of the Company's assets or earning power was sold, then each right, except those of the acquirer, and an amount equal to the exercise price of the

right can be exchanged for shares of the Company's common stock with a market value of twice the exercise price of the right.

The Company may redeem the rights for \$0.01 per right at any time prior to an acquisition.

TREASURY STOCK

During 2000, under a program approved by the Board of Directors, the Company repurchased 35.4 million shares of stock at a total cost of \$300.8 million. In 2001, the Board approved stock repurchases of up to \$50 million per year until cancelled by the Board, subject to their annual review. Approximately 252,000 shares were purchased under this program in 2001 for a total cost of \$4.2 million. During 2002, 2.9 million shares were purchased under this program at a total cost of \$45.9 million.

NOTE K—EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share is based on the weighted average number of shares outstanding during each period. Diluted earnings per share further assumes that the zero coupon, convertible subordinated notes, if outstanding and dilutive, are converted as of the beginning of the period and that, under the treasury stock method, dilutive stock options are exercised. Net earnings under this assumption have been adjusted for interest on the zero coupon, convertible subordinated notes when outstanding, net of the related income tax effect.

The information required to compute basic and diluted net earnings per share is as follows:

(In thousands)	2002	2001	2000
Basic:			
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	306,778	298,054	309,301
Diluted:			
Net earnings	\$310,708	\$201,043	\$ 49,332
Interest expense related to convertible notes, net of tax	4,795	7,238	—
Adjusted net earnings	\$315,503	\$208,281	\$ 49,332
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	306,778	298,054	309,301
Shares issued upon assumed conversion of convertible notes	9,033	13,846	—
Shares issued upon assumed exercise of stock options	6,389	4,524	1,930
Shares used in computing diluted net earnings per common share	322,200	316,424	311,231

For 2000, the zero coupon convertible subordinated notes would have been anti-dilutive, and therefore the shares (23.0 million) and related interest expense (\$12.1 million) were excluded from our calculation of diluted earnings per share. Options to purchase 17.5 million shares of common stock were not included in our computation of diluted earnings per share for 2002 because their effect would have been anti-dilutive.

NOTE L—SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION ON OPERATING, INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Additional supplemental information related to the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows is as follows:

(Dollars in thousands)	2002	2001	2000
Cash paid for:			
Interest	\$ 47,114	\$16,905	\$ 7,880
Taxes	111,597	13,080	132,504
Non-cash asset additions under capital leases	10,395	8,256	12,569
Additional paid-in capital related to tax benefit on stock options exercised (See Note I)	20,453	10,218	(4,640)

NOTE M—SEGMENT INFORMATION

Office Depot operates in three reportable segments: North American Retail Division, Business Services Group ("BSG"), and International Division. Each of these segments is managed separately primarily because it serves different customer groups. The accounting policies for each segment are the same as those described in the summary of significant accounting policies (see Note A).

The following is a summary of the significant accounts and balances by segment, reconciled to the consolidated totals.

(Dollars in Thousands)		North American Retail Division	BSG	International Division	Eliminations and Other*	Consolidated Total
Sales	2002	\$5,804,449	\$3,913,902	\$1,641,411	\$ (3,129)	\$11,356,633
	2001	5,842,648	3,763,006	1,480,103	(3,645)	11,082,112
	2000	6,487,522	3,618,768	1,393,154	(3,951)	11,495,493
Segment Operating Profit	2002	\$ 419,738	\$ 364,624	\$ 212,127	\$ (647)	\$ 995,842
	2001	308,300	291,208	212,179	(655)	811,032
	2000	216,975	177,286	167,382	(224)	561,419
Capital Expenditures	2002	\$ 50,149	\$ 28,524	\$ 67,551	\$ 55,994	\$ 202,218
	2001	76,337	44,087	57,509	30,123	208,056
	2000	106,646	55,690	32,264	72,398	266,998
Depreciation and Amortization	2002	\$ 88,737	\$ 39,336	\$ 16,487	\$ 56,187	\$ 200,747
	2001	88,227	45,699	15,973	48,324	198,223
	2000	92,276	42,588	16,853	52,536	204,253
Charges for Losses on Receivables and Inventories	2002	\$ 36,627	\$ 36,991	\$ 19,602	—	\$ 93,220
	2001	35,739	53,712	19,239	—	108,690
	2000	30,121	57,628	30,902	—	118,651
Net Earnings from Equity Method Investments	2002	—	—	\$ 9,279	—	\$ 9,279
	2001	—	—	10,892	—	10,892
	2000	—	—	9,436	—	9,436
Assets	2002	\$1,695,907	\$1,115,586	\$ 771,734	\$1,182,585	\$ 4,765,812
	2001	1,802,278	1,138,200	621,059	770,106	4,331,643

* Amounts included in "Eliminations and Other" consist of inter-segment sales, which are generally recorded at the cost to the selling entity, and assets (including all cash and equivalents) and depreciation related to corporate activities.

Senior management evaluates the performance of each business segment based on segment operating profit, which is defined as sales less cost of sales, store and warehouse operating expenses, and facility closure costs. General and administrative expenses, financing costs and certain other items are not allocated to the business segments because they are viewed as corporate functions that support all activities and the cost of allocation would exceed the benefit received. A reconciliation of the measure of segment operating profit to consolidated earnings from continuing operations before income taxes follows.

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	2002	2001	2000
Segment operating profit	\$995,842	\$811,032	\$561,419
(Add)/subtract:			
General and administrative expenses	486,279	445,538	447,693
Other operating expenses	9,855	12,125	6,733
Interest expense, net	27,686	30,359	21,338
Miscellaneous (income) expense	(7,183)	9,057	(4,632)
Earnings from continuing operations before income taxes	\$479,205	\$313,953	\$ 90,287

The Company sells office products and services through either wholly owned operations or through joint ventures or licensing arrangements, in Austria, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, France, Germany, Guatemala, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, the United Kingdom and the United States. There is no single country outside of the United States in which we generate 10% or more of our total revenues. Geographic financial information relating to our business is as follows.

<i>(Dollars in thousands)</i>	Sales			Long-Lived Assets	
	2002	2001	2000	2002	2001
United States	\$ 9,575,457	\$ 9,452,453	\$ 9,901,975	\$ 874,247	\$ 913,987
International	1,781,176	1,629,659	1,593,518	243,815	185,631
Total	\$11,356,633	\$11,082,112	\$11,495,493	\$1,118,062	\$1,099,618

NOTE N—QUARTERLY FINANCIAL DATA (UNAUDITED)

<i>(In thousands, except per share amounts)</i>	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
Fiscal Year Ended December 28, 2002				
Net sales	\$3,021,873	\$2,622,259	\$2,870,781	\$2,841,720
Gross profit	876,096	763,397	850,429	844,048
Earnings from continuing operations	102,062	56,869	87,131	65,421
Net earnings	102,710	56,943	88,172	62,883
Earnings per share from continuing operations:				
Basic	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.18	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.21
Diluted	0.32	0.18	0.27	0.21
Earnings per share from discontinued operations:				
Basic	\$ —	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.01	\$ (0.01)
Diluted	—	—	0.01	(0.01)
Net earnings per share:				
Basic	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.20
Diluted	0.32	0.18	0.28	0.20
Fiscal Year Ended December 29, 2001				
Net sales	\$ 3,001,827	\$ 2,534,558	\$ 2,763,318	\$ 2,782,409
Gross profit	799,941	731,194	801,079	809,831
Earnings from continuing operations	55,668	41,381	62,113	42,495
Net earnings	56,329	41,974	62,460	40,280
Earnings per share from continuing operations:				
Basic	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.14
Diluted	0.18	0.14	0.20	0.14
Earnings per share from discontinued operations:				
Basic	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (0.01)
Diluted	0.01	—	—	(0.01)
Net earnings per share:				
Basic	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.13
Diluted	0.19	0.14	0.20	0.13

CORPORATE & STOCKHOLDER INFORMATION

CORPORATE OFFICES

2200 Old Germantown Road
Delray Beach, FL 33445
(561) 438-4800
web site: www.officedepot.com

ANNUAL MEETING

May 1, 2003 at 10:00 a.m. (ET)
Deerfield Beach/Boca Raton Hilton
100 Fairway Drive
Deerfield Beach, Florida 33441
PH: (954) 427-7700

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

Deloitte & Touche LLP
Miami, FL

TRANSFER AGENT & REGISTRAR

Mellon Investor Services, LLC
P.O. Box 3315
South Hackensack, NJ 07606
(800) 681-8059
web site: www.mellon-investor.com

TRUSTEE FOR 10% SENIOR SUBORDINATED NOTES DUE 2008

SunTrust Bank
777 Brickell Avenue
Miami, FL 33131

COMMON STOCK

Office Depot's common stock is quoted on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol ODP. As of December 28, 2002, there were 3,825 stockholders of record. This number excludes individual stockholders holding stock under nominee security position listings.

DIRECT STOCK PURCHASE PLAN

New investors and current stockholders of record may acquire shares of Office Depot's common stock through the Company's direct stock purchase plan. Enrollment materials, including the prospectus, are available on the Company's web site, under Company Information/Investor Relations/Stock Purchase, or call Mellon Investor Services at (800) 681-8059.

DIVIDEND POLICY

The Company has never declared or paid cash dividends on its common stock and does not intend to pay cash dividends, under current tax laws, in the foreseeable future.

FORM 10-K

A Form 10-K is available without charge on-line at www.officedepot.com, or through www.sec.gov.

It is also available upon written request to:

Investor Relations
Office Depot, Inc.
2200 Old Germantown Road
Delray Beach, FL 33445
(561) 438-7641

QUARTERLY STOCKHOLDER REPORTS

Office Depot's quarterly stockholders' information is provided on the Company's web site (www.officedepot.com) under Company Information/Investor Relations/SEC Filings.

QUARTERLY STOCK PRICE RANGE

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high and low sales prices of the Company's common stock quoted on the NYSE Composite Tape. These prices do not include retail mark-ups, mark-downs or commissions:

2002	High	Low
First Quarter	\$20.400	\$15.500
Second Quarter	\$21.960	\$15.460
Third Quarter	\$17.000	\$10.600
Fourth Quarter	\$18.090	\$10.700
2001	High	Low
First Quarter	\$ 10.200	\$ 7.125
Second Quarter	\$ 10.650	\$ 8.250
Third Quarter	\$ 14.250	\$ 9.740
Fourth Quarter	\$ 18.580	\$ 13.330

ABOUT THIS REPORT

Consistent with Office Depot's commitment to the environment, this report is printed with soy-based ink on paper that contains 100% post-consumer recycled content and is processed chlorine free. The cover and coated pages are printed on paper containing 10% post-consumer recycled content.

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Chief Executive Officer
Office Depot, Inc.

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Greenberg Traurig, P.A.

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Chairman & Chief Executive Officer
Peter J. Solomon Company

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Chief Executive Officer

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President
North American Stores

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North American Business Services Group

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Merchandising & Replenishment

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General Counsel & Corporate Secretary

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Executive Vice President
Global E-Commerce

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Chief Information Officer

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Senior Vice President
BSG Western Region

ROB VALE
Senior Vice President, BSD Europe
& Country Manager, U.K. and Ireland

CAROLYN CLARKE
Vice President
Treasurer



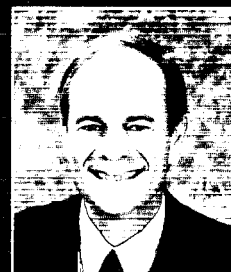
Bruce Nelson



Bruce S. Gordon



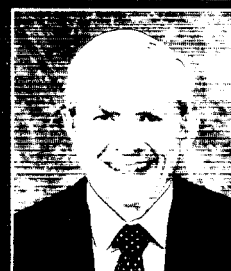
Lee A. Ault, III



W. Scott Hedrick



Neil Austrian



James L. Heskett



Cynthia R. Cohen



Michael J. Myers



David I. Fuente



Frank Scruggs



Brenda J. Gaines



Peter J. Solomon

¹ Member of Audit Committee

² Member of Compensation Committee

³ Member of Governance Committee

⁴ Member of Finance Committee

⁵ Not currently a member of any committee

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